

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

MRS. MOUNTFLATHERAULT, in Mr. T. W. Robertson's drama "For Love," sagely remarks that there is "more in marriage than meets the eye." It appears that the same is true of Royal speeches; or, at least, of Ministerial programmes; for Mr. Disraeli informed the House of Commons on Tuesday, that several important measures were in preparation which it had not been deemed necessary to mention in the Royal Message. We are glad to learn this, particularly as one of the said measures is to be a land-tenure bill for Ireland, which may or may not be satisfactory, but which will afford another opportunity for discussing that difficult and important subject; and discussion, it is to be hoped, will eventuate in sound legislation by-and-by. Of the other "dark" projects of Government it will be time enough to speak when they have been propounded. Meanwhile, the programme as it stands is sufficiently pregnant with suggestive matter.

First and foremost comes the Abyssinian expedition, to obtain Parliamentary sanction, and funds, for which is of course the reason why Parliament has been called together at this unusual season of the year. Opinions will no doubt vary, as well they may, on several points connected with the unhappy imbroglio with King Theodore; but as to this we think there can be but one feeling—that it is a mighty pity we ever had anything to do with the Abyssinian Potentate or his country. While we admit the necessity of adopting measures to obtain redress for the wrongs and indignities he has done us, we may be allowed to hold that the necessity is a hard one which involves the sacrifice of valuable lives and the expenditure of much treasure in enforcing justice at the hands of a barbarous and capricious tyrant. And we sincerely hope that this Abyssinian business will teach a lesson to be

remembered and acted upon in all time coming; and that is, to have nothing whatever to do with such remote regions or their savage peoples and still more savage rulers. Let us have no more pottering and treaty-making with barbarous tribes. Cabul, Bokhara, and Lagos should

the attempt were successful. But experience has shown that these attempts, in such unpromising regions, almost invariably fail. And, after all, commerce will best develop itself if left alone; for, where one country has commodities which another wants to buy, and *vice versa*,

the natural instincts of humanity and the ordinary rules of trade will find a means of effecting the exchange, and treaties and other such artificial expedients will only be impediments in the way. It was with the view of "extending commerce" that we first formed a connection with Abyssinia; and we see now what has come of it: commerce has not been extended, and we are involved in an expensive, unprofitable, and anything but creditable war. Let us have done, once for all, we again repeat, with these forced efforts at extending trade, and leave trade for the future to extend itself, which it will be sure to do—and safely—if there is anything to be gained. One other point must be insisted upon, and that is, that under no circumstances, and by no amount of temptation, shall we be induced to keep our forces in Abyssinia one moment longer than is absolutely necessary to secure the deliverance of our countrymen, or to avenge their death, should Theodore—which is not at all impossible—sacrifice them in his wrath. We must refrain from indulging the propensity for king-making to which our officials in remote countries are only too prone, and neither make nor meddle in the internal squabbles and politics of the country. Such a policy of abstention the Government profess to act upon, and we are willing to believe



"CURIOSITY,"—(FROM THE PICTURE BY A. TOULEMOUCHE.)

have taught us this before; but, as they did not, we hope Abyssinia will be more effectual. The development of British commerce is, no doubt, an important object; but efforts to accomplish it may, as in the instances we have mentioned, cost more than the results would warrant, even if

in their sincerity. But unforeseen complications and temptations may arise; and to such temptations neither our representatives in Abyssinia nor the authorities at home must be permitted to yield.

On the next paragraph in the Royal Speech—that regarding



affairs in Italy—we only touch here for the purpose of protesting against a doctrine laid down by Sir George Bowyer in the course of the debate on the Address—namely, that inasmuch as all Roman Catholics are in a measure the subjects of the Pope, the natives of all Roman Catholic countries must be regarded as at home in fighting in defence of the temporal power of the Papacy, and that, therefore, the troops of his Holiness can neither be aliens nor mercenaries, whence-soever they may come. Now, to begin with, we deny, in accordance with the well-known laws of this country, that any subjects of her Majesty, at all events, owe temporal allegiance, or any temporal duty whatever, to the Pope, or that they can be in any exceptional way justified in fighting his battle for earthly dominion. And the same is true of the people of other countries. Subjects cannot owe allegiance to two Sovereigns—a foreign and a domestic one. And the Pope is as truly a foreigner to the subjects of England, and France, and Belgium, and Holland, and Spain as are the Sovereigns of these respective States to the peoples of the others. But the "Pope's member" is not even consistent with himself, for he denounces as "filibusters" and "marauders" the followers of Garibaldi, who are Italians, and therefore have an interest in every inch of Italian soil; and yet justifies from the opprobrium of being "mercenaries" Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, and others who have no natural right to war in Italy at all. The foreign troops in the service of the Pope are, in truth, no less "mercenaries" than are any other condottieri who sell their swords for foreign pay. Were Sir George Bowyer's doctrine to be admitted, the subjects of every State in Europe might call themselves "citizens of the world," and mingle in every squabble that happened to be going on. Wars would thus become huge "free fights;" and it is easy to perceive to what confusion such a state of things would lead.

As regards the Fenians, there need be no doubt that her Majesty may safely "rely upon the firm administration of the law and the loyalty of the great mass of her subjects" for the suppression of the outrages to which Fenians appear determined to resort. Society and the law are against them; and they will find, however big they may talk, that society and the law will have the best of it. As has already been pointed out in these columns, Irishmen, in whose behalf the Fenians solely profess to act, have the same means for redress of grievances as Englishmen and Scotchmen possess; and they must be content to use those means, and not resort to either open force or "organised violence and assassination." When they do the latter, they must abide the consequences. We have no desire to influence the authorities in deciding on the course to be pursued in regard to the convicts at Manchester, whose fate, indeed, will be sealed ere these remarks are published; but, as efforts are being made to create confusion on the point, we must recall to recollection that those men are not political offenders at all; that they were tried for murder, convicted of murder, and sentenced for murder; and as murderers they will be executed, if they suffer execution at all.

From this painful subject, however, we gladly pass on to the only other topic in the Ministerial programme that calls for immediate comment, and that is the question of education. It is not necessary to insist on the importance of this matter; that is admitted on all hands; and we wish we could see a prospect of the present Government and the present Parliament dealing with it in a sufficiently broad and liberal spirit. But that, we frankly confess, we do not. Our rulers and legislators are still too much under clerical influence, too much hampered by prejudice and sectarian spirit, to be capable of abandoning the denominational system—which aims at making proselytes and partisans, not citizens—and devising a scheme that shall be at once broad, efficient, and truly national. Our own views are clear on the matter, and may be summed up in this—that a thoroughly efficient national system of education must be both secular and compulsory: secular in that the schoolmaster's work must be the giving of instruction in matters pertaining to this life, leaving religion to be taught by those whose special function it is to attend to spiritual affairs. To this latter order of instructors every possible facility should be given, but given without preference or favour to the members of any sect or denomination. In exact proportion as the schoolmaster's work is done, and done well, will the ground be prepared for the operations of the clergyman. An intelligent child must be more susceptible of religious instruction than an ignorant one; and, inasmuch as secular instruction must develop intelligence, the religious teacher's work will be forwarded thereby; and that, surely, is an advantage not to be despised. But, beyond that, we cannot see that it is just or desirable to give control or advantages to any sect or denomination of religionists. Then, as it seems to us, national education, to be really efficient, must be compulsory—that is, all parents who do not otherwise provide for the education of their children ought to be compelled to send them for a reasonable space of time and during reasonable hours to the national schools. It is a maxim of the law in this country that all citizens are presumed to know their duties to the State and to society; but it is mere mockery to demand such knowledge when the means of acquiring it are not within the reach of large masses of the people. Neither can there be any hardship in requiring parents, by law, to do that which they are bound to do by natural ties, especially when the result of such compulsion will be to render their offspring better fitted for fighting the battle of life than they are themselves. Besides, the principle is already adopted in the Factory Acts; and, if it be right so far, it cannot be wrong to carry it further. But, as we have said, we do not think

Parliament is yet ripe for the adoption of our views in their full extent—perhaps society itself is not. We are content to work and to wait, however, convinced that discussion and experience will bring people round to our notions by-and-by.

### "CURIOSITY."

It is very aggravating to hear people talk about lounging on a sofa and enjoying a novel, or reading the last delightful three-volume sensation quite as a matter-of-course, and, as it were, in the eye of the world, say, on a camp-stool at the seaside; or in an easy-chair, while the tea is cooling. That is not the way to enjoy a novel; and it may be safely maintained that nobody can now get so much real delight out of three volumes from Mudie's as we old folks once obtained from the well-thumbed, greasy volumes of the two-penny circulating library. There are many conditions, in the nature of difficulties, necessary to the true pleasure of reading works of fiction. First, you must belong to a family (if there are still any such families left) where all such books are indiscriminately tabooed, and, classed with cards, dice, public dancing, and other profane and noxious pastimes; where the very word novel is taken to signify something which no innocent mind could tolerate, and where to suppose that any such abomination would be admitted within the sacred precincts of the drawing-room would be to doubt the moral character of several generations.

This condition established, it would become necessary to smuggle in the book a volume at a time—say, in the landress's clothes-basket, or under the cook's apron, or after a flying visit to the Berlin-wool shop. Then there must be a place of concealment, generally between the mattress and the sacking of the bedstead; and, finally, it will be necessary to read the whole volume by jerks at odd times, and principally at night, when the bed-room candle burns down to the very saveall just at the interesting point where the hero is over the edge of the cliff (the sharp edge), hanging to a rope fastened to a juniper bush about to give way at the roots; or where, the horse of the heroine dashing madly along the forest glen, a sudden shout is heard, and a light, active form springs, &c., when in another moment, &c.—It may even be necessary to hold up the sputtering wick with a hairpin in order to finish the chapter; and I have known, when the hairpin grew too hot for the fingers, a piece of lighted paper or a lucifer match made to do duty for eleven precious seconds, which just sufficed to see whether virtue really did triumph, or vice got the better of it, in defiance of all precedent.

This is the real way to enjoy a novel, whether it be by an acknowledged author or by a doubtful one; and, indeed, the dullest books have been known to acquire quite a piquant flavour by having been classed with those that were forbidden.

Only one other condition can at all equal in efficacy this method of reading with eager interest, and that is the opportune discovery of the key in the door of the private library of the principal of a French pension. The scene represented in our illustration is what follows, and the English girls are no less eager than the natives in ransacking the shelves.

Oh! what a marvellous hour did a select company of school-fellows once pass at Madame Pinchouse's, on a half-holiday, when Madame had been suddenly summoned to see a relative in Paris! What an extraordinary store of yellow-paper covered volumes were discovered behind the school-books that adorned the fronts of the shelves! It was in taking down one of these school-books, in order to crib for an exercise, that one of us came upon them; and there we were transfixed, wondering, fearfully tasting, and, I am bound to say, some of us not half understanding—happily for us—those Dead-Sea apples of French fiction.

**THE HARVEST IN HUNGARY.**—According to advices from Pesth, the arrivals of wheat from the Theiss, the Banat, and other parts of Hungary continue to such an extent that neither the numerous steam-fleet on the Danube nor the locomotive means of the railways are sufficient to carry it forward or to prevent delays from heavy accumulations on the banks of the river and at the stations of the various lines, although the railways alone convey daily about 15,000 cwt. Consequent on the great demand from abroad, the quotation has gradually advanced to florins 6.40 per cwt.—a price unusually high in Hungary. The Government are, therefore, straining every nerve to provide increased railway communication by lines between the River Theiss and the Danube, as well as by connecting the existing systems with the port of Fiume, on the Adriatic, and with the lines to the north of Germany. Under these circumstances new steam-mills are daily started, and those already existing command a high premium, some of the shares as much as 250 per cent.

**MR. DOULTON, M.P., AND THE BOARD OF WORKS.**—Mr. Doulton attended a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Wednesday to reply to certain charges which, it seems, have been made against him. Those charges arise out of evidence given in the Bankruptcy Court by Mr. Furness, contractor for part of the Thames embankment. Mr. Furness seems to have stated that Mr. Doulton got or shared in a large sum of money which Mr. Furness paid for obtaining securities for the due fulfilment of the contract. Mr. Doulton gave to this statement an emphatic denial. He said Mr. Furness had complained to him that he had had to pay £20,000 in one case for sureties, and that, thinking that too much, he (Mr. Doulton) offered to introduce Mr. Furness to two gentlemen who would become sureties for a less sum. He did so. From a letter from one of these gentlemen he read this extract:—"You did not receive anything in the shape of cash or bills for your own use or profit in reference to this matter." Mr. Doulton asked that the question should be referred to a committee, before whom he promised to bring ample evidence of his innocence. He complained bitterly of the conduct of some members of the board, and especially of Mr. Roche, and made a charge against that gentleman of having promised to vote for Mr. Furness having the contract if he would use the Lundy Company's granite. This charge was made on the strength of a letter from Mr. Furness, in which, speaking also of the charge against Mr. Doulton, he said that he had not stated with any certainty the amounts received, and added, "I certainly assumed that you were a partner with the sureties; first, from the fact of the sureties being introduced by you to me; and, secondly, from the fact of some of the bills bearing your signature or indorsement, and upon my requiring the sureties to renew some of the bills, they refused to renew them unless you indorsed them." After hearing Mr. Doulton, a discussion arose as to whether the investigation should be public or private. Mr. Roche indignantly denied the charges made against him, and demanded that the investigation should be public. The board, however, resolved, by 18 votes to 13, that the public should not be admitted to the inquiry.

**POULTRY AND GAME AUCTION MART.**—The Continental system of selling provisions by auction in the public markets is about to be introduced into the London markets, with every prospect of success, although the scheme is meeting with some opposition from the retail dealers, who contend their interests will materially suffer if the system is carried out to any extent. For many years past sales by auction have existed in the fruit trade, and the system has worked beneficially to all concerned. It is now about to be tried on a large scale with poultry and game, and if found to succeed it is intended to extend the plan to all other kinds of provisions of a perishable nature. Whatever may be the effect upon individual interests, it is quite certain the general public will be greatly benefited, and a large quantity of food of all descriptions, which is now allowed to remain until it is unfit for sale or consumption, will become distributed among the poor at a very cheap rate. The introduction of the system, which is to commence in a few days, has been brought about by the following causes:—It appears that for some time past the large wholesale poultry and game sale-men in Newgate Market and the surrounding district have received enormous consignments of provisions, far exceeding, as a rule, the quantities they are able to dispose of during the few hours the wholesale business is carried on, and it also frequently happens that, owing to delay in railway transit, deliveries of large quantities of goods take place after the wholesale market is over. These goods hang on hand, and in warm, muggy weather, closely packed together, speedily become unsalable and perish, to the injury both of the saleman and the producer without any corresponding benefit to the public at large. To meet this difficulty, and to effect a clearance of the goods in the cases alluded to, it has been decided to hold auction sales twice or thrice a week, as the occasions may demand. In order that the system may be as effectively inaugurated as possible, Mr. Brooke, the manager of one of the largest wholesale firms, has recently visited the Paris and other Continental markets to inquire into the working of the system. Every means possible will be taken to satisfy the requirements of the retail trade, and the auction sales will not commence until the afternoon, when the wholesale market is closed; the prices are to be based on just competition, regulated alone by the law of supply and demand, while the interest of the consignees will be attended to. The system is to commence in a few days, and the necessary selling licenses have been taken out by the managers, who are to act as the auctioneers. Many tons of poultry, rabbits, &c., which now find their way into the refuse heaps, will soon, it is expected, appear, purchased at moderate prices, on the tables of the working classes and labouring poor. The movement may be considered both as a philanthropic and economical one.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The French Government is said to be engaged upon a fresh note on the subject of the proposed conference, a proposal that does not appear to meet with much favour from foreign Governments. The Pope has declared that the rights of the Church must remain intact. The "secret society" affair in Paris turns out to be a matter of the slightest importance. The parties arrested were merely persons who had made themselves obnoxious to the Government by certain speeches made by them at the Geneva Congress; and the French have a law subjecting persons to punishment for unpleasant sentiments expressed even in foreign countries.

The bill relative to the organisation of the army was communicated to the Legislative body on Wednesday. It says that the time of service of young men called under arms shall be five years in time of peace. Soldiers will not be on service more than five years consecutively. Men not called or on furlough may marry during the last two years of service. Substitutions on the department lists and replacements are authorised according to the law of 1832. The duration of service in the National Garde Mobile is to be five years. The majority of the other regulations are conformable to the project of the commission.

### ITALY.

All the principal Italian journals put a favourable construction on the Emperor's speech. One compliments him on being the first statesman of France, another expatiates on "the delicacy and happiness" of his ideas, and all agree in considering him willing to supersede the September Convention by an arrangement more satisfactory to Italy. A semi-official Berlin paper also expresses great satisfaction with the speech on the ground that it affords another assurance of peace.

It is announced that the Italian Parliament will be convoked for Dec. 5.

The engineers attached to the French expeditionary corps are actively engaged in completing the fortifications of Rome, and placing Mount Parioli and the other heights near the city in a state of defence. The Pontifical Government have provided 170,000 crowns for the execution of the works. The police have effected fresh seizures of arms, and arrests continue to be made.

The city of Rome has given a banquet to the defenders of Monte Rotondo previous to its capture by Garibaldi. They consisted chiefly of men belonging to the Antibes Legion, who had returned to Rome after their captivity. The tables were laid in the Barberini Palace. Many persons of the aristocracy and distinguished citizens were present. Their appearance was hailed with enthusiastic applause.

A Ministerial decree has been issued under the Pope's sanction, summarily dismissing all functionaries in the Roman States having committed any hostile act against the Papal Government during the late movement.

Cardinal Andrea has been summoned by a Pontifical decree to surrender at Rome not later than Dec. 29, under penalty of deprivation of his Cardinal's rank and other dignities.

### SPAIN.

Spain has at length been relieved from the incubus of the state of siege. A Royal decree states that the tranquillity of the country is fully restored, and that the state of siege is accordingly removed from all the provinces.

A Ministerial order has been issued for the dispatch of assistance to Porto Rico, where a hurricane has occasioned great damage among the shipping. Considerable losses had been caused also on shore.

### PRUSSIA.

King William opened the new Prussian Chambers, on the 15th inst., in person. In the early part of his speech he congratulated the Chambers on the unity of Germany, and made allusion to several measures of legislation which would be proposed. He expressed satisfaction that the apprehensions of serious complications in connection with the Italian question were now removed. The endeavours of Prussia would be to give satisfaction to her Catholic subjects in regard to the independence of the Pope, and at the same time have regard to those political and international interests which the position of Prussia and Germany required. On no side could he see any danger of peace being disturbed.

### AUSTRIA.

A remarkable revelation on Prussian politics is contained in a work of the Austrian War Office on last year's campaign, just published. In the beginning of June, 1866—that is, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities—Prussia sent Baron Gablenz, a Prussian nobleman, and brother of the Austrian General Gablenz, to the Kaiser, offering him a pecuniary compensation for Holstein and the political supremacy over Southern Germany. Fortunately for the future of the nation, the proposal was rejected. Had it been accepted, Germany would have been more hopelessly divided and more permanently deprived of all chance of reunion than ever.

### RUSSIA.

The commission appointed last year to draw up a plan to prevent a deficit in the budget has made its report. It proposes a reduction of the number of officials and the introduction of a system of control over the expenditure based upon different principles to those hitherto acted upon.

### THE FORTRESS OF LUXEMBURG.

The first mines have been sprung for the partial demolition of the fortifications. A breach has also been made in the great wall behind the arsenal, and mines are being sunk in the masonry supporting the Marie earthworks. With the material thus obtained the ditches between these fortifications will be filled up, and free access given to the whole of this portion of the fortifications.

### TURKEY AND CRETE.

Omar Pacha returned to Constantinople from Crete, where Hussein Daym Pacha has assumed the chief command of the Imperial forces. According to a Vienna paper, there has been more fighting in Candia, and the Turks have been beaten. Austria, which declined the other day to sign the joint note to the Sultan, is said to have informed his Majesty that, while she will not willingly see any infringements of the rights of the Porte, she thinks an international inquiry ought to be made into the state of things in Candia, and that the Porte ought to abide by the result of that inquiry.

### THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that General Grant, in obedience to the wishes of President Johnson, will shortly issue an order for the dissolution of all the volunteer and military organisations in the South. The reason reported to have been assigned by Mr. Johnson for this step is that these bodies had been organised without the sanction of the President, who, under the Constitution, is commander-in-chief of the militia in the district of Columbia.

The President has ordered all the Fenian arms seized during the raid on Canada to be restored to their owners.

General Grant has ordered the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioners to take possession of all property in the South recorded as abandoned, and to dispossess unlawful occupants and all owners of property not making formal application for restitution by Jan. 1.

General Sherman, on behalf of the Government, has concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians in the Western Territory, and has ordered the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter declaring that he abhors repudiation, but that Government is not bound to pay the principal of the Five-Twenty Bonds in coin. Mr. McCulloch did not pretend that it was a Government loan, and it was a monstrous swindle of the Americans on the part of European capitalists. The letter denounces the national banks, and recommends the issue of 4,000,000 dols. legal tender monthly for the redemption of the bonds.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that Admiral Tegethoff had obtained the body of the late Emperor Maximilian from the Mexican Government.



## OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

## THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

THE French Chambers were opened on Monday by the Emperor in person, who delivered the following speech:—

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS,  
MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES,

The necessity of resuming the interrupted discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual. Recent events have further caused me to experience the wish of availing myself of your sagacity and your assistance.

Since you separated vague disquietudes have arisen to affect the public mind in Europe, and to restrict the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters. Notwithstanding the declarations of my Government, which has never varied in its pacific attitude, the belief has been spread that any modification in the internal system of Germany must become a cause of conflict. This state of uncertainty could not endure longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes that have taken place upon the other side the Rhine; to proclaim that so long as our interests and our dignity shall not be threatened we will not interfere in the transformations effected by the wish of the populations.

The disquiet that has been displayed is difficult of explanation at a period in which France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and of peace.

The Universal Exhibition, where nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe have attended, and where the representatives of the labouring classes of all countries have met, has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between the nations. It has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age; for it, after having majestically risen, the Exhibition has only shone with momentary brilliance, it has destroyed for ever a past of prejudices and of errors. The shackles of labour and of intelligence, the barriers between the different peoples, as well as the different classes, international hatreds—these are what the Exhibition has cast behind it.

These incontestable pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. It is the imperative duty of every Government to follow progress, independently of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for us a necessity to bring to perfection our military organisation, as well as our weapons and our navy. The project of law prevented the Legislative Body dividing equally between all citizens the charges of recruitment. That system has appeared too absolute, and arrangements have been come to for mitigating its application. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit this important question to further consideration. In fact, this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches upon such great and often contradictory interests. My Government will propose new arrangements to you which are only simple modifications of the law of 1832, but which achieve the object I have always had in view, the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace, and its increase during time of war. You will examine them, as also the organisation of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea that the stronger we shall be the more certain will be the assurance of peace. That peace which it is the wish of us all to preserve seemed for a moment in danger. Revolutionary agitations, prepared in the broad daylight, threatened the Pontifical States. The Convention of Sept. 15 not having been carried out, I have been compelled once again to send our troops to Rome, and to protect the Power of the Holy See by repulsing the invaders. Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the unity and independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been long in understanding the dangers which these revolutionary manifestations caused to the monarchical principle and to European order.

Calm is now almost entirely re-established in the States of the Pope, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled home. For us the Convention of Sept. 15 exists so long as it is not replaced by a new international act. The relations of Italy to the Holy See interest the whole of Europe, and we have proposed to the Powers to settle these relations at a conference, and thus to prevent new complications.

Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which, nevertheless, the conciliatory spirit of the Powers removes every irritating character. If some differences of opinion have existed between them as to the means of bringing about the pacification of Crete, I am happy to announce that they are all agreed upon two principal points—viz., the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

Foreign politics permit us, therefore, to devote all our efforts to domestic improvements. Since your last Session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the Conseils Généraux. These elections, carried out with calm and independence, have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the populations.

The journey I have made with the Empress in the east and north of France has afforded the opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to ascertain once more that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain towards my dynasty. For my part, I labour incessantly to anticipate their wishes.

The completion of connecting roads was required by those agricultural classes of whom you are the enlightened representatives. It was for us an act of justice—I should almost say of gratitude—to satisfy the want, and an inquiry upon a large scale is preparing its solution. It will be easy for you, in concert with my Government, to assure the success of this great measure.

The situation is, undoubtedly, not free from some embarrassments. Industrial and commercial activity has slackened. This uneasiness is general in Europe, and is in great part due to apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the Powers will cause to disappear. The harvest has not been good, and dearth was inevitable; but free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices.

If these various causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the Budget the provisions of the laws of finance will not be modified, and we may be allowed to foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration. This Session will be chiefly devoted to the examination of the laws, of which I took the initiative in the month of January last. The time that has elapsed since then has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of those reforms. Doubtless the introduction of these new liberties exposes the public mind to excitement and to dangerous impulses; but to render them powerless I count at the same time upon the good sense of the country, the progress of public morality, the firmness of repression, and the energy and authority of the ruling power. Let us, then, follow up the work which we have undertaken together. For fifteen years we have shared the same idea, to uphold above controversies and hostile passions our fundamental laws which the popular voice has sanctioned; but at the same time to develop our liberal institutions without weakening the principle of authority. Let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life by the prompt completion of our means of communication, to multiply the means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive by simplifying our mode of procedure, to adopt every measure of a nature to render prosperous the social condition of the great masses. If, with me, you become convinced that this path is that of real progress and of civilisation, let us continue to advance in that agreement of views and sentiments, which is a precious guarantee of the public welfare. You will, I trust, vote the laws which will be submitted to you. They will contribute to the greatness and to the wealth of the country. For my part, you may rest assured that I will uphold firmly and strongly the power which has been conferred upon me, for neither obstacles nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.—Head Centre Stephens is in Paris, and in anything but a flourishing condition. The officer from Scotland-yard who holds the warrant for his apprehension, during a three weeks' stay at the Exhibition, is said to have frequently met Stephens at a table-d'hôte and conversed with him, each man knowing to whom he was talking. Stephens alluded to a statement which had gone the round of the English papers, which set forth that he had "feathered his nest" out of the Fenian funds with which he had been entrusted. "Wrong entirely," Stephens said, "I haven't a cent—am indebted to a friend for what I shall pay for this meal, who has also advanced me as much cash as will pay for advertising for employment as a teacher of English." The officer took the trouble to inquire into the truth of what Stephens told him, and in doing so discovered that he had been turned out of two lodgings for want of money to pay his way.

THE "SCREW" IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—Several letters have been published which illustrate the method of applying the "screw" in electioneering matters as practised just now by certain members of the Tory party in South Leicestershire. It appears that Mr. John Webster, farmer, of Peckleton, Hinckley, rents a farm from the Rev. J. P. Power, of Acton Beauchamp Rectory, and the reverend landlord, hearing that his tenant was canvassing on Mr. Paget's behalf, wrote to him as follows:—"I should indeed be sorry to hear that you had been working for Liberal interests, or had given a vote to the Liberal party. I feel sure that I have been misinformed, and that we shall find your vote recorded for the Conservative candidate; for I cannot believe that I have been deceived in you, but that you will strengthen the hands of the Conservatives, and unite with us in striving to preserve to our country her most precious rights." Replying to this letter, the tenant expresses surprise at having received it; and adds that at the time the farm was let to him nothing was said about his letting his vote. His landlord might know that for a long time he (the tenant) and his family had been Liberals. Whilst holding land under the Rev. Mr. Power, Mr. Webster says that he holds a larger tract of land from Mr. Paget, the Liberal candidate; but that gentleman has had sufficient delicacy to avoid soliciting his tenant's vote. The farmer concludes his letter to the Rev. Mr. Power as follows:—"If, Sir, you should think well to give me notice to quit my farm, and leave all my money behind me upon it, I cannot help it; for I had rather lose my home and my money on your farm, Sir, than break my promise and go against my principles, and lose the respect of my friends and neighbours."

## THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

## EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE HOME OFFICE.

ON Monday afternoon a deputation, appointed at a meeting held on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday morning, attended at the Home Office, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Home Secretary praying that the lives of the condemned Fenians at Manchester might be spared. The deputation, which was composed of between sixty and eighty working men, assembled in Whitehall shortly after two o'clock. Before that hour an intimation was conveyed to some of its members that Mr. Hardy would refuse to receive them, and that a letter to that effect, written by his private secretary, was awaiting Mr. Finlan, who had written to ask for the interview. Mr. Finlan, however, accompanied by his friends, entered the Home Office at half-past two o'clock, and, after some parleying with one of the officials, succeeded in obtaining admission to a room immediately adjoining that usually occupied by Mr. Hardy. An "indignation" meeting was immediately constituted; and Mr. Finlan, who was by general assent voted to the chair, read the following communication, which evoked loud and strong expressions of disapprobation:—

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date acquainting him that a deputation had been appointed, at a meeting held yesterday at Clerkenwell-green, to wait upon him in reference to the Fenian convicts under sentence of death at Manchester, and expressing a hope that he would receive them this afternoon. Mr. Hardy desires me to inform you in reply that he has already declined to receive deputations on that subject, and equally declines to do so in this instance, though prepared to receive any memorial that may be sent for his consideration."

An official of the Home Office here interposed, and informed the deputation that no discussion would not be permitted, whereupon Mr. Finlan peremptorily ordered him to hold his tongue, telling him that he was "a mere servant of the place," and not a member of the deputation.

Mr. Finlan, addressing those present, said he hoped their endeavour would be regarded as one associated with humane desires. They had no political sympathies in this matter; they simply desired that England should not be disgraced by handing over four political offenders like those of Manchester to Calcutta. In that Home Office and before the Queen he would say that they would move heaven and earth to defeat Mr. Hardy. They should go to Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham and arouse the Irish spirit, and that spirit would be responded to by the Irish in America; and the Government would bring blood upon its head if it did not receive the overtures for mercy which were being made to it. Mr. Hardy committed a disgraceful and egregious blunder; but nothing better could be expected from a member of the party which was designated as the "stupid party."

Mr. Clegg said that not a stone would be left unturned in arousing the Irish spirit in the principal cities and towns of England. They looked upon the condemned men as their brothers, and, as their mission of mercy had failed, they should adopt other measures, with the view of meeting with success.

Mr. Osborne begged leave to move that they adjourn to make arrangements for a great torchlight meeting on Clerkenwell-green. The spirit which animated them was abroad, and it only wanted calling out to enable them to hold a meeting of 20,000 people on Thursday night. He asked them to adjourn to a neighbouring coffee-house and arrange the preliminaries of a meeting to be held on Clerkenwell-green on Thursday night.

Mr. McSweeney drew a parallel between the course pursued by the Government in the case of the Six-mile Bridge riot, and the pending Judge ruled that conviction could only ensue upon the positive identification of soldiers as having caused the death of one or more persons, and that adopted at the recent trials in Manchester, where the accused were convicted upon evidence which failed to show that they were the actual perpetrators of the act which resulted in the death of Sergeant Brett.

Mr. Connolly said that, as there were certain forms to be observed on occasions of that kind, he regretted that the members of the deputation had not got a member of Parliament to introduce them. He attended there not as a sympathiser with the Fenians, because his experience had led him to the belief that the redress of national grievances could be obtained by peaceful means. (Mr. Finlan—"In this country.") The condemned men, if hanged, would be dignified by the titles of martyrs and apostles of liberty; whereas if they were dealt with in a different manner, they would not occupy the same position in the minds of their countrymen and others. If the sentence on Burke had been carried out, he would now occupy a more dignified position than he does in the eyes of the Irish people. If the Government hanged the Manchester Fenians, they would incite the spirit of revolt in the young Irish mind; whereas, if they adopted a different course, and dealt with them as ordinary criminals, they would be advancing a step towards making Ireland a source of immeasurable strength to England, instead of being a source of weakness to her.

Mr. Campbell (addressing Mr. Finlan as the Home Secretary pro tem.) asked why he was denied the interview because there was a rent in his garment. If an Eyre were there he would be received; but because the deputation was only composed of working men Mr. Hardy declined to receive them.

Mr. Finlan said he would make this question too hot even for an obdurate Tory Government.

Mr. McSweeney moved a vote of censure on Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Finlan—So far as this Government is concerned, I say it in this Home Office, under the roof of authority, that it has disgraced itself by refusing to meet a body of working men who have sacrificed a day's work to come here. I say deliberately that I would throw all the Tory Governments that ever existed into the sea rather than see those glorious, brave, and plucky Fenians who rescued Kelly and Deasey immolated on the scaffold.

One of the messengers having attempted to put a stop to Mr. Finlan's remarks,

Mr. Finlan told him he would not be prevented from giving expression to his feelings, and continued—If the Government shed the blood of these men their lives shall not be held sacred or their position as advisers of a good Queen rendered secure by their paltry, bloody, and miserable conduct.

The deputation then retired, and on leaving the Home Office they found that their proceedings had caused a detachment of police to assemble in front of the building, and that Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris had thought it their duty to appear upon the scene. A large crowd had also assembled.

ARMING THE POLICE.—On Tuesday morning instructions were received at Chatham Dockyard, from Sir R. Mayne, directing the whole of the metropolitan police on duty at this establishment and at the military stations to be in future armed with cutlasses, in the use of which they have for some time past been instructed. Police-constables on duty in lonely or exposed situations are in future to patrol their beats within sight of each other.

FEARFUL COLLISION.—TWO SHIPS SUNK.—Accounts have been received of a terrible collision at sea, between the ship *Bismok*, 858 tons register, commanded by Captain McKerr, of Liverpool, and the French ship *Alma*, 1200 tons, belonging to Havre, both sustaining damage to that serious extent that they soon foundered. The *Bismok* was outward bound to Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, having sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd inst. On the morning of the 6th the captain left the deck in charge of the chief officer, whose watch it was. It was then about half-past four o'clock. Before leaving he looked round the horizon, and could see nothing but sky and sea. In about a quarter of an hour he heard a shout on deck of a ship right ahead. He jumped up on deck, and ran to the man at the helm to assist him in getting it over, as the order was to starboard; but instantly a large ship ran into them between the knightsheads, staying in the bow, and she then dropped alongside, and both bumped against each other tremendously, for a gale of wind was blowing, with a heavy sea. It was some time before they separated, when it was discovered that they had sustained such serious damage as to be both sinking. The *Bismok* was the first to go down; the crew had taken to the boats and made for the Frenchman, thinking she was safe. They then made for a Dutch vessel, which picked them up, and afterwards made for the *Alma*, and succeeded in saving her crew. The *Alma* appears to have had no lights burning; the *Bismok* had. Both were insured.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—A telegram informs us of the arrival of the advanced brigade of the invading force at Zoulla, or Zeyla, as it is sometimes called, a small port at the head of Annesley Bay. It was, we believe, originally intended that the landing should take place at Amphillia Bay, some five miles south-east, but the roadstead was found to be too much exposed, and otherwise inconvenient, and ultimately Zeyla was chosen in preference. Up to the present time not a single casualty has taken place, officers and men are in the highest spirits and thoroughly confident; and no doubt is entertained of the complete success of the expedition. In the choice of Zeyla no doubt the decision of the authorities has been determined by the fact that an old caravan route existed from that port to Debra Tabor, by which the difficult pass of Taraata might be avoided. The Zeyla route is, moreover, one which was successfully adopted by the Portuguese in 1541. It appears that the principal difficulty at present is the want of water, but the commanders are actively at work so as to provide for all present necessities of the troops on the seaboard, and it is intended to supply the depot at Zeyla by means of pipes, which will be laid down as the army advances, to communicate with the fresh-water springs of the plateau. In the mean time it is satisfactory to know that the natives of the district, who are mostly Mohammedans, are well disposed, and anxious to be employed. It is roughly estimated that the distance from Zeyla to Debra Tabor is some 300 miles; and the latest report is that the Emperor will offer no resistance to the march of the army inland, but intends to fortify Debra Tabor and there make his final stand. As to the captives at Magdala, they are probably beyond his reach, as the Gallas are all up in arms against him. There is still, however, one chance left of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Theodore was expected to receive Lord Stanley's ultimatum about the end of the first week in November. He may, even at the eleventh hour, release his prisoners, and save us the trouble of a further prosecution of hostilities.

## THE MORNING PARADE, BERLIN.

BERLIN claims the reputation of being the finest city, not only of Germany, but even of Europe, and it is true that no capital of Europe can show so many magnificent and extensive buildings of architectural splendour. The principal street, Unter den Linden (so called from a double row of lime-trees), is lined on both sides by splendid buildings, hotels, palaces, public offices, &c., and leads from the Brandenburg Gate to the Opera Place—without exception the finest "place" in Europe. The Schloss, the two Museums, the Arsenal, the Grand Guardhouse, the University, the Academy, the Palaces of the King and of the Prince of Prussia, the Opera-house, the Public Library, several magnificent churches, the monument to Frederick the Great, five other colossal statues in marble and bronze, all this accumulation of architectural art and beauty can be viewed from one point, and offers a *coup d'œil* unsurpassed in any other town.

Anyone visiting this spot between the hours of twelve and one p.m. cannot fail to remark a crowding and surging to and around the Grand Guardhouse. It is the time of the morning parade—an event that brings to the spot all that belongs to the élite of the army as actors, and all the idlers and pleasure-seekers as spectators. And certainly the spectacle is unique, and well worth seeing. On grand gala and fête days, when everyone appears in full parade uniform, there is a display of splendour which it is only possible to witness in a purely military State. It must be admitted that the Prussian officers know how to wear their handsome uniforms with no small degree of grace and dignity.

Our Engraving represents such a gala day in front of the guard-house. Let us look around and see whether we can pick out any of the leading military men of Prussia. We recognise at once a face familiar to us all, that of the Prince of Prussia, husband of England's eldest daughter. In his free, firm bearing, in his intelligent and yet mild look, we see the beau idéal and type of a true son of Mars. Not far from him we notice Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, nephew of the King, and principal leader in the last German war. Our readers doubtless remember the conspicuous part both played in the eventful campaign of last year. That old General, without beard and strongly-marked features, is General Moltke, the strategist, bold and able, and yet most amiable and easy. He planned the whole of the campaign of 1866, and his grateful country rewarded his services not only by a munificent grant of money, but also elected him, as well as his colleagues, Generals Vogel von Falkenstein and Steinmetz, to a seat in the North German Parliament. Able as a soldier, he has also proved himself to be, in Parliament, "the right man in the right place." In our Engraving we see, further, a figure of the true military type, with large moustaches, in a steel helmet. That is Prince Augustus of Wirtemberg, Commander of the Prussian Guards. The fact of his country siding with the enemies of Prussia in the late war did not affect his position; and the deeds of his corps fully justified King William's confidence in sending him, at the head of the élite of the Prussian army, into Bohemia. That remarkably slender young officer, in the light blue tunic, is Prince Albrecht of Prussia, nephew of the King and commander of the cavalry. We now come to the most conspicuous personage, and that is unmistakably Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, or, as the Berliners are in the habit of calling him, "Papa Wrangel." He is to be met in the streets of Berlin every day, in every weather; and his ease and suavity of manners have made him a favourite with all, and in particular with the fair sex, to whom his arm is continually going up and down, saluting.

To an inhabitant of the last twenty years or so it would be impossible to conceive the idea that Berlin could be what it is without old Papa Wrangel. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Prussians in the first Danish war, 1818; and though, since the death of the late King, his influence has been on the wane, King William always treats the old veteran with the utmost consideration and respect, and appointed him to the same command in 1863. Yet neither did he then, nor in last year's war, do active service. In spite of his fourscore and odd years, he still appears regularly on parade, and excites the admiration of all by his freshness and the grace and boldness of his horsemanship.

DURING the seven months of the Paris Exhibition season no less a number than 159,950 persons crossed and recrossed between Dover and Calais.

COOKING HISTORY.—A good story is told of the awkward consequences of "cooking" history for educational purposes in France. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, happened at a school examination to put a lad to the stock test:—"What are some of the principal events of the present reign for which France should be grateful to the Emperor?" "The Mexican expedition and the Crédit Mobilier," promptly returned the boy, to the horror of the Minister and consternation of the schoolmaster, who was afraid he would be held responsible for the unfortunate reply. The Minister left hurriedly, perhaps afraid to pursue his inquiries, and as soon as he was gone the master gave the boy a severe caning. Upon this the boy's father summoned the schoolmaster before a commissary of police for an assault on his son, and in the course of the judicial proceedings it came out that in M. Duruy's modern history of France, published for the use of schools, the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Crédit Mobilier are mentioned among the great acts of the reign. The boy, therefore, answered M. Duruy's question in M. Duruy's own words. But then the official history was written a year or two since.

## THE GAYAL.

SOME specimens have recently been added to the collection of the Zoological Society, in Regent's Park, of a fine Asiatic bovine that several European authors have confounded with the gaur, which it resembles in many particulars, while in other respects it differs strikingly and conspicuously. This is the gayal (*Gavaeus frontalis*), an animal found only to the eastward of the Brahmaputra River and north of the great bend of that stream in Eastern Bhotán, where it constitutes the ordinary domestic cattle of the hill tribes, being also found in the wild state more or less over the same ranges of mountains.

The general figure of the gayal is heavy, and recalls to mind the buffalo; apical ridge much less elevated than in the gaur, but still a conspicuous feature of the beast; dowlap tolerably well developed, and the horns curve simply outwards and a little upwards, their points never hooking inwards, as in the gaur; the forehead is remarkably broad and flat, with no upturned frontal ridge; and the horns have little backward inclination, being set more nearly at right angles with the axis of the head. The ear-conch is moderately large and broadly ovate; and the tail is a little longer than in the gaur, its tuft usually descending to somewhat below the hook-joint. We have seen a tame bull-gayal, which must have stood at least 15½ or 16 hands high at the spinal ridge, and whose horns were more than 3 ft. from tip to tip; but this is above the average size, and he stood like a giant among his adult companions of both sexes. This was in Barrackpore Park, at the time when Lord Auckland was Governor-General of India. There were five or six splendid gayals then in the park, which Lord Ellenborough (as we were informed) gave away to whoever would accept them; and they fell into native hands, and very soon died off and were lost to science. At that time, we believe, not a specimen (either stuffed skin or skeleton, or so much as a frontlet or even a horn) existed in any museum; and the species is still extremely rare in collections. About two years ago there was a young bull in the Zoological Gardens, which did not live long, and his effigy is now in the British Museum; but the attitude of this stuffed specimen is not at all that characteristic of the species, and the dowlap is not shown; so that it is somewhat of a caricature of what it ought to have been.

The gayal "is" of a dull, heavy appearance, yet of a form that indicates both strength and agility, and which approaches nearly to that of the wild buffalo; his head is set on like the buffalo's, and is carried much in the same manner, with the nose projecting forward; but in the shape of the head he differs considerably from both the buffalo and cow, the head of the gayal being much shorter from the crown to the nose, but much broader between the horns than that of either. He has a full eye, and, as he advances in age, often becomes blind; but it is uncertain whether from disease or from natural decay. The withers and shoulders of the gayal rise higher in proportion than those



of the buffalo or cow, and its tail is shorter, seldom falling lower than the bend of the ham (hock-joint). Its colour is in general brown, varying from a light to a deep shade; it has at times a white forehead and (always) white legs, with a white belly and brush. The hair of the belly is invariably of a lighter colour than that of the back and flanks. The calf is of a dull red colour, which gradually changes to brown as it advances in age.

In the Mishmi hills, at the head of the valley of Assam, wild gayals are said to be numerous, and such are also found in the province of Kachar and in the interior of the Chittagong hills; but this animal is little known except on the outskirts of its range, where its native hills impinge on British territory. Turner, in his "Embassy to Tibet," remarks that they are foreign to Bhotán; but further eastward in Bhotán, at Dewangiri, Dr. Rennie states that "cattle are tolerably abundant, principally of the species known in Assam by the name of mit'hun. They are taken tolerable care of, and are picketed in the village at night. Some, particularly the bulls, were very fine and very gentle." In this vicinity herds of domestic gayals have been seen grazing in company with domestic yaks, each species being on the extreme border of its respective territory.

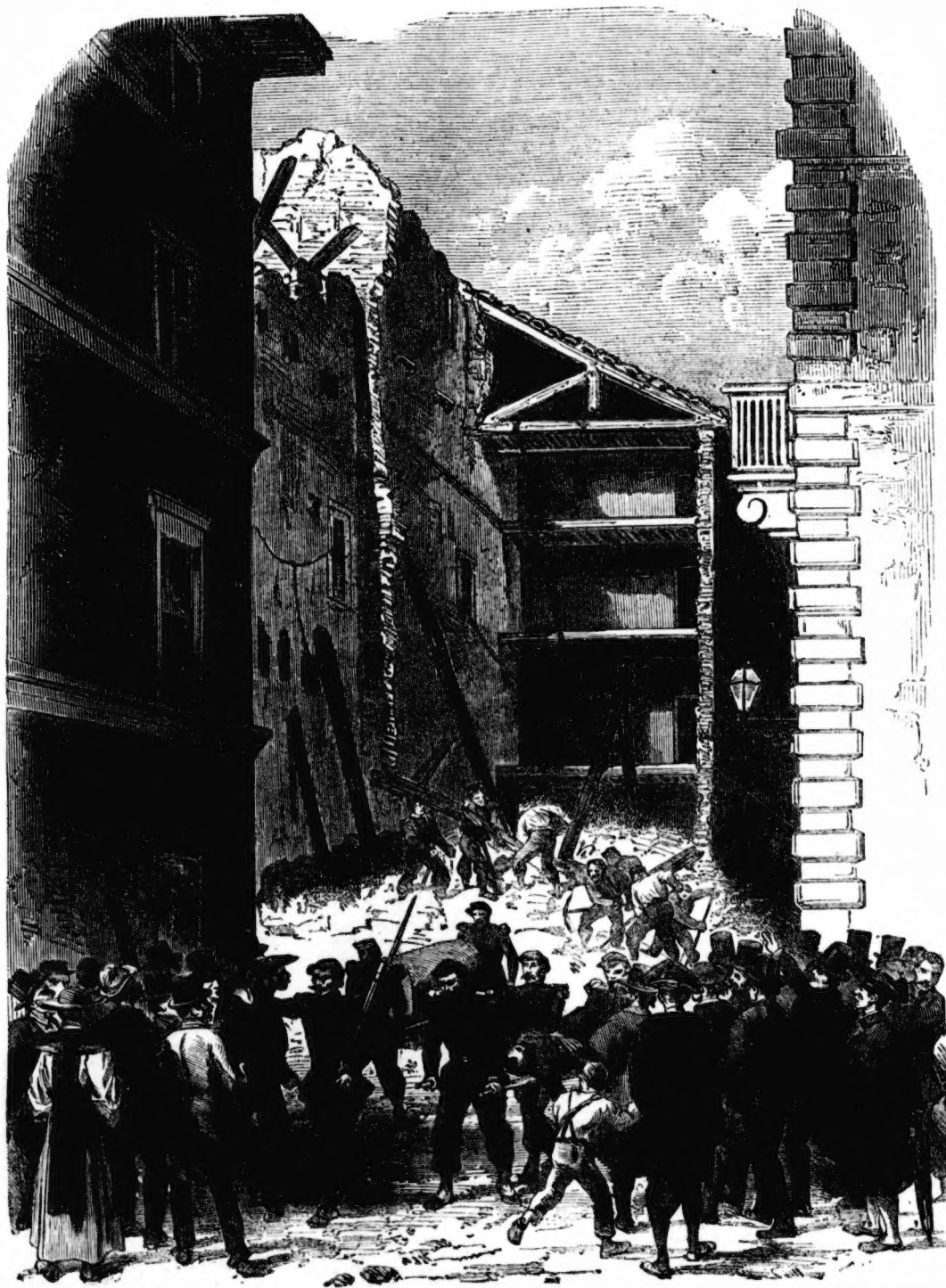
As remarked by Mr. Macrae, the gayal "delights to range about in the thickest forest, where he browses, evening and morning, on the tender shoots and leaves of different shrubs, seldom feeding on grass when he can get them. To avoid the noonday heat he retires to the deepest shade of the forest, preferring the dry acclivity of the hill to repose on, rather than the low swampy ground below, and never, like the buffalo, wallowing in mud. His disposition is gentle; even when wild on his native hills he is not considered to be a dangerous beast, never standing the approach of man, and much less bearing his attack. The Kukis hunt the wild ones for the sake of their flesh.

"Gayals have been domesticated among the Kukis from time immemorial, and without any variation in their appearance from the wild stock. No difference whatever is observed in the colour of the wild and tame animals, brown of various shades being the general colour of both. [In other localities we have seen that the tame gayals vary considerably in colour.] The wild gayal is about the size of the wild buffalo of India. The tame gayal, among the Kukis, being bred in nearly the same habits of freedom, and on the same food, without ever undergoing any labour, grows to the same size as the wild one. This

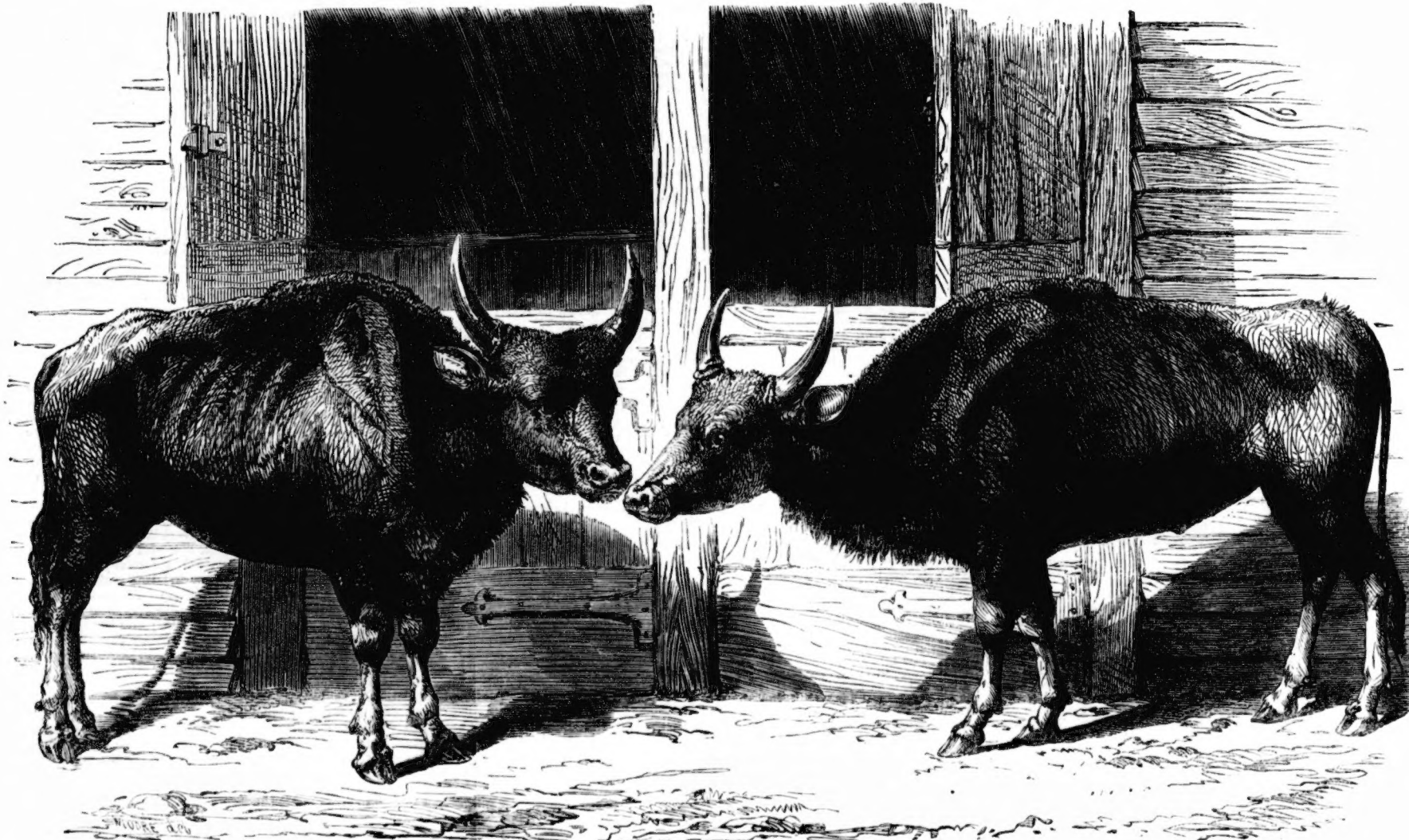
animal lives to the age of fifteen or twenty years, and in their fourth year the cows produce after eleven months' gestation, bearing a calf only once in three years, and so long an interval between each birth must tend to keep the species rare. [We suspect, rather, that they breed every alternate year, at least.] The calf sucks for eight or nine months, when it is capable of supporting itself. The Kukis tie up the calf until it is of sufficient age to do so. The gayal-cow gives very little milk, and does not yield it long; but what she gives is of remarkably rich quality—almost equally so with the cream of other milk, which it resembles in colour. The Kukis make no use whatever of the milk, but rear their gayals entirely for the sake of their flesh and skins. They make their shields of the hide of this animal. The flesh of the gayal is in the highest estimation among the Kukis, so much so that no solemn festival is ever celebrated without slaughtering one or more of these beasts, according to the importance of the occasion."

Mr. G. Harris remarks, however, of the gayal-cow, that "she is very quiet, is used for all the purposes of the dairy, as also (I have been informed by the natives) for tilling the ground, being more tractable than the buffalo." We suppose that the bulls, rather, are exclusively used for the latter purpose. "The domesticated gayals are allowed by the Kukis to roam at large during the day through the forest in the neighbourhood of the village; but as evening approaches they all return home of their own accord, the young gayal being early taught this habit by being regularly fed every night with salt, of which he is very fond; and from the occasional continuance of this practice, as he grows up the attachment of the gayal to his village becomes so strong that when the Kukis migrate from it they are obliged to set fire to their huts, lest their gayals should return thither from their new place of residence before they have become equally attached to it as to the former, through the same means. The wild gayals sometimes steal out from the forest at night and feed in the rice-fields bordering the hills. The Kukis give no grain to their cattle."

"The cry of the gayal," remarks Buchanan Hamilton, "has no resemblance to the grunt of the Indian ox; but a good deal resembles that of the buffalo. It is a kind of lowing, but shriller, and not nearly so loud as that of the European ox. To this, however, the gayal approaches much nearer than it does to the buffalo."—Abridged from "Land and Water."

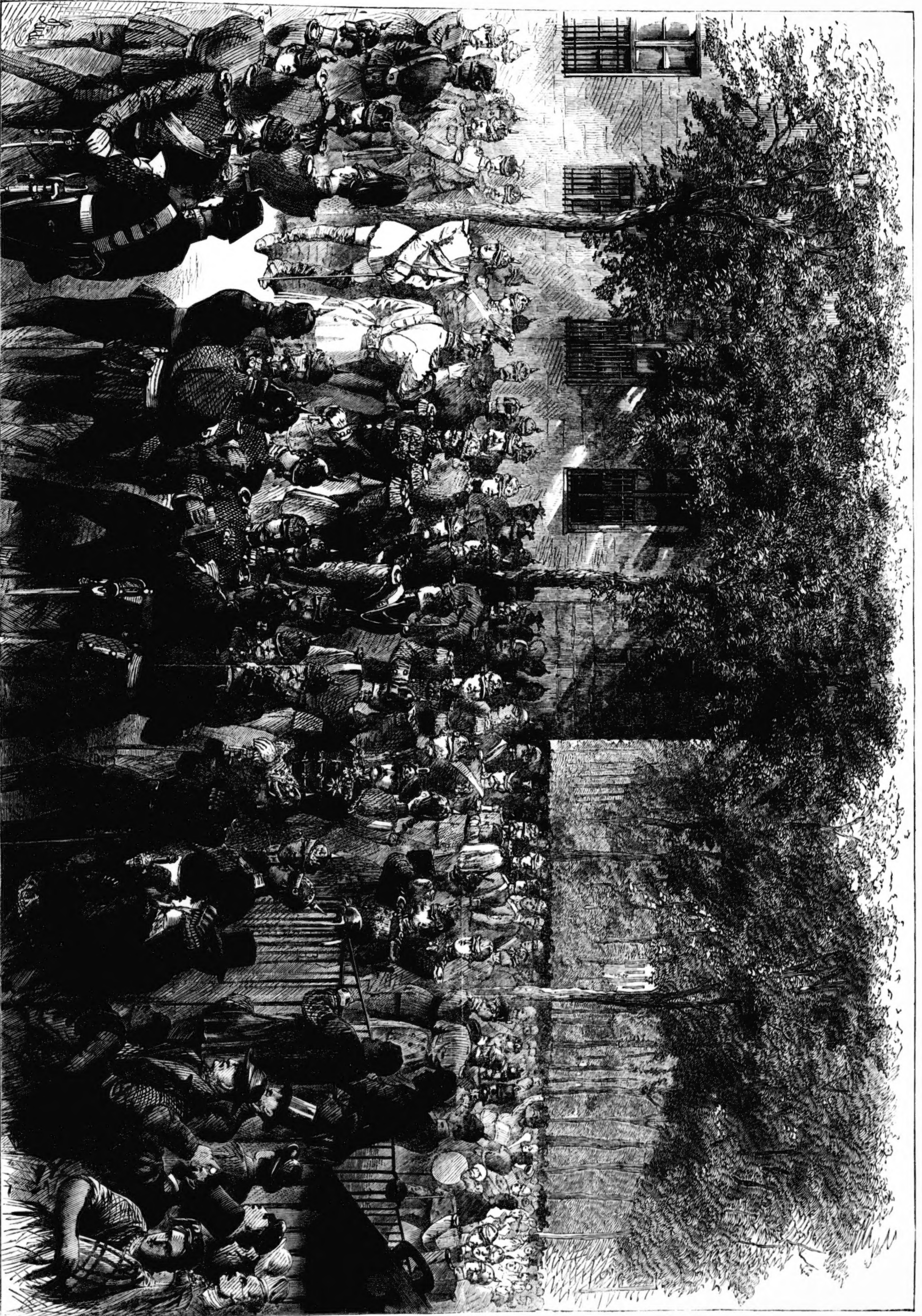


CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS OF THE ZOUAVE BARRACKS AT ROMF.



GAYALS LATELY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.





THE MORNING PARADE, BERLIN.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 318.

## OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

WHEN we entered on Tuesday morning there was one solitary member present—to wit, the Right Hon. Colonel Fitzstephen French. "Right honourable?" perhaps, some of our readers may say. Is the gallant Colonel right honourable? Yes! about two years ago her Majesty selected and appointed him to be one of her most honourable privy council, and in virtue of that selection he became a right honourable for life. "What has he to do?" Nothing. He is sworn to give her Majesty the benefit of his counsel, but only when her Majesty shall require it; and the chances are a million to one, all Lombard-street and Swinburn-lane to boot to a china orange, that her Majesty will never ask counsel of Colonel French. In truth it is an empty honour, involving no duties, no privileges, except some right of precedence at a ceremonial, and the liberty to go to Court in a postman's coat. The gallant Colonel was not long alone, for soon after he entered there came in two brothers-at-arms, General Dunne and Colonel Gilpin, and then, fresh and active as ever, Lord Hotham. It is many years since we first saw Lord Hotham, and to our mind he has not changed a shade. His Lordship, too, is a soldier. He was wounded at Salamanca; and was with his regiment of Coldstream Guards at Waterloo. We fancy he is the only Waterloo man now in the House. He is seventy-three years old, and yet how erect he stands and how firmly he walks! After his Lordship's appearance a stream of members, though fitful and broken, dribbled into the House. Professor Fawcett, led by a messenger, took his usual seat just against the bar. After him Mr. Horsman, primed and loaded, as it appeared to us then, and as the events of the evening proved, with a speech. We also noticed Mr. Bazley—the untiring, indefatigable Mr. Bazley. If ever Manchester should reject Mr. Bazley, it will not be for neglect of his Parliamentary duties, for he is one of the first to come and the last to go. Mr. White, too, was early there, as he always is. Notable only for his bulk, is Mr. White to those who merely know him by sight; but to those to whom he is better known, for a remarkably clear mental vision, which can distinguish truth from falsehood at a glance, and a head well furnished with varied knowledge, disproving the apophthegm of old Thomas Fuller, that the top story of tall houses is always badly furnished. Nor must we forget Mr. William Ewart, who sided in amongst the first in his characteristically modest way. For nearly forty years has Mr. Ewart been a member of Parliament; and, though Fame has scarcely noticed him, few men have done more to deserve a blast from her trumpet than William Ewart. But the stream swells, and we must be select. Mr. Hardy was there; and, though he has responsibilities upon him now weighty enough to drive a Walpole to madness or to tears, our Home Secretary looks calm and smiling as a summer's eve. There, too, was Lord Stanley, looking as cold and wise as ever. One wonders whether he really is as wise as he looks. Some men say that his is negative wisdom—the wisdom which teaches its possessor to do nothing with a grace. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, rushed—or rather gushed—in. Very rapid are the movements of Sir Stafford. He at least always seems to be at work. But the right hon. gentleman, one would fancy, must really work; for did he not master the duties of President of the Board of Trade and those of Chief Secretary of India all in a year, and under the teaching of the great master learn the radical formula meanwhile? Many of our political chiefs were conspicuously absent. Mr. Disraeli was not present. The poor man was, unhappily, under a cloud of trouble. The life of Mrs. Disraeli was in peril. Neither was Bright there, although rumour said he was in town. The opening of Parliament is little more than a ceremony, and Bright cares little for ceremonies. Mr. John Stuart Mill is probably still at Auvergne, and there it is to be hoped he will remain until February, when the real business of the Session will begin, for his learned leisure is too valuable to the world to be sacrificed for nothing.

## EARLY SITTING.

At one o'clock the door of the House was banged too. Straightway three knocks on the outside were heard. Mr. Speaker, who had been sitting at the table, gathered up his robes and mounted to his chair. [Mem. Mr. Speaker cannot take the chair until Black Rod appears, or is about to appear.] In a few seconds the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Colonel Clifford, marched up the House, and, having planted his rod upright on the table, delivered his summons. Whereupon Mr. Speaker, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, marched off to the bar of the House of Lords, and the morning sitting of the House of Commons was at an end; for on Mr. Speaker's return, he simply passed through to his own house. The House did not adjourn, but only suspended its sitting.

## MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

And so, in the evening, at a quarter to four, Mr. Speaker did not come in state to the House, nor were prayers again read. He simply slipped into the chair, as if he had only been away to take his luncheon. The business of the evening was solely the moving and carrying an Address to her Majesty thanking her for her most gracious speech. In past days there was not unfrequently an amendment moved to the Address, and a grand party fight, and perhaps a change of government. But amendments to the Address are now seldom seriously made. On this occasion there was no hint of opposition, nor was there much debate. Indeed, this was the dulllest opening night that we ever knew. About half-past four the Speaker read the Royal Speech; and when he had finished, Mr. Hart Dyke, who, with his seconder, sat behind the Ministerial bench, blazing in scarlet uniforms, rose to move the Address. Mr. William Hart Dyke is member for West Kent. He is the eldest son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullystone Castle, Kent. Most of our readers probably never heard of Mr. Hart Dyke before, and probably will never hear of him again. In the House he is but little known. He first came here in 1865, and we have no recollection of seeing him on his legs until he lifted himself out of the crowd to deliver his speech on Tuesday night. Nor will that speech give him fame. He "got through" very well, as the phrase is—meaning, that he did not break down. Sometimes he hung fire, but his friends came to his rescue with an encouraging cheer, and he was soon able to pick up the lost thread of his discourse and proceed. But the speech itself was, as most speeches on such occasions are, a mere laboured insipidity—a thing which many a first-form schoolboy would excel, and it was delivered in the dulllest automatic manner. Still, if there was nothing to excite or please, there was nothing to offend; and if the speaker did not gain credit for eloquence or wisdom, he must be awarded the palm for prudence; and on such an occasion prudence is no mean virtue. A dashing speaker might evoke debate and provoke opposition. It has been said that a Royal speech and an election address should, whilst they profess to say much, really say little; and perhaps this may also be said of a speech on moving the Address. Mr. Hart Dyke, then, perhaps, struck the right tone; and Colonel Hogg, the seconder, caught and perpetuated it. His manner was slightly more lively, but his matter was little more than mere articulated breath. Both the one and the other—mover and seconder—were deemed by their party to have achieved a success, and from the official point of view, no doubt they did (for the object of your official at all times is to prevent discussion); and this, as far as lay in their power, they did. Colonel Hogg is the eldest son of Sir James Weir Hogg, member of the Indian Council, whom old members of Parliament remember so well in the House as the eloquent, angry, even passionate critic of Indian government when the Whigs were in power, and his friends, the Conservatives, out in the cold. The son has none of the eloquence, the energy, nor the mental power of the father. The old man—who must be very old now—was under the gallery, to hear his son speak.

## GLADSTONE.

After Colonel Hogg, Mr. Gladstone rose, of course as leader of the Opposition; for such he still is, such he is acknowledged to be, and must be so long as he is in the House, recalcitrant Dilwyns and the like notwithstanding. He is not leader by formal appointment, nor by hereditary right, but by right divine, the right divine of

intellect, the only right divine now acknowledged in the civilised world. Mr. Gladstone was very dull, for him—perhaps consciously, perhaps intentionally so. He did not wish to provoke a fight, nor even a debate. He was therefore very cautious, and on all bristling topics reticent. Moreover, there is this to be said, the business of this winter sitting is the Abyssinian difficulty. Well, for that difficulty the Whigs, and not the Conservatives, are responsible. True, the Conservative Government is about to cut the Gordian knot; but the Whigs tied it. It behoved, therefore, the Whig leader to be cautious.

## DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli followed Gladstone, and by that sign we knew that the debate would soon end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose evidently under suppressed emotion. His great opponent had, at the opening of his speech, gracefully and touchingly alluded to the illness of Mrs. Disraeli. This graceful allusion had moved the Chancellor of the Exchequer. How beautiful and human are these amenities! These two celebrated men have often been, as it were, in life-and-death grapple; but here is a touch of nature which, for the time, makes them one. And we must not forget that Gladstone pleaded the Chancellor of the Exchequer's affliction as a reason why he would not touch upon disputable subjects. Like a chivalrous knight, he saw that his opponent was wounded, and at once he lowered his spear and passed on.

## THE DEBATE EXPIRES.

Mr. Horsman rose to ask a question and made a speech, but he, too, was comparatively feeble. In certain atmospheres fire will not burn, and on that night there was evidently an atmosphere deadening to all oratorical display. After Horsman came Lord Stanley, cold and cautious, as usual; and then Sir George Bowyer, and then, like a flock of pigeons disturbed, the members rose and flitted to the door. Newdegate followed Bowyer, and after him the languid debate was continued by Butler-Johnstone, who was lively enough, as he always is, or rather, say, brisk or even pert. How this young gentleman has fallen off since his first speech! That indicated some power, or at least promise of it—a promise alas! now never to be fulfilled. From Butler-Johnstone the debate tumbled down into the hands of Whalley, and in twenty minutes after the House was adjourned.

## Imperial Parliament.

### THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon the Parliamentary Session was opened by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech was as follows:—

### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In again applying to you for your advice and assistance I regret that I have found it necessary to call for your attendance at an unusual, and, probably, to many of you, an inconvenient, season.

The Sovereign of Abyssinia, in violation of all international law, continues to hold in captivity several of my subjects, some of whom have been especially accredited to him by myself; and his persistent disregard of friendly representations has left me no alternative but that of making a peremptory demand for the liberation of my subjects and supporting it by an adequate force.

I have accordingly directed an expedition to be sent for that purpose alone; and I confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of my Parliament in my endeavour at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment and to vindicate the honour of my Crown.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be forthwith laid before you.

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe.

A band of Italian volunteers, without authority from their own Sovereign, having invaded the Papal territory, and threatened Rome itself, the Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to dispatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions. That object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that his Imperial Majesty will find himself enabled, by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible ground of misunderstanding between his Majesty's Government and that of the King of Italy.

The treasonable conspiracy commonly known as Fenianism, baffled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organised violence and assassination. These outrages require to be rigorously put down, and I rely for their effectual suppression upon the firm administration of the law and the loyalty of the great mass of my subjects.

### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Estimates for the ensuing year are in the course of preparation, and will in due time be laid before you. They will be framed with a view to economy and to the necessary requirements of the public service.

### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

As a necessary sequel to the legislation of the last Session, bills will be laid before you for amending the representation of the people in Scotland and Ireland.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the report upon the boundaries of existing boroughs, as well as of the proposed divisions of counties and newly-enfranchised boroughs, have made considerable progress in their inquiries, and no time will be lost after the receipt of their report in laying before you their recommendations for your consideration and decision.

A bill will also be presented to you for the more effectual prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

The Public Schools Bill, which has already been more than once submitted to Parliament, will again be laid before you.

The general question of the education of the people requires your most serious attention, and I have no doubt you will approach the subject with a full appreciation both of its vital importance and its acknowledged difficulty.

Measures will be submitted to you during the present Session for amending and consolidating the various Acts relating to the mercantile marine.

The exemption which the country has now for some time enjoyed from the cattle plague affords a favourable opportunity for considering such permanent enactments as may relieve the home trade from vexatious restrictions and facilitate the introduction, under due regulation, of foreign cattle for home consumption.

Measures for the amendment of the law, which have been deferred under the pressure of more urgent business, will be submitted for your consideration.

Other questions apparently calling for Legislative action have been referred to Commissioners, whose reports, as they shall be received, shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament.

It is my earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be so guided as to conduce to the general contentment and happiness of my people.

## TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE ADDRESS.

On their Lordships reassembling, Earl Brownlow moved and Lord Hylton seconded the Address. Earl Russell thought the Government had acted most properly in calling Parliament together if they considered it necessary to bring force to bear upon the King of Abyssinia; and upon this point he refrained from expressing an opinion, as the papers on the subject were not yet before their Lordships. He was glad to receive the assurance that the Government did not anticipate any disturbance on the Continent, although he regretted that the Emperor of the French had felt it necessary to take the retrograde step of again interfering in Italian affairs. On the subject of the Fenian conspiracy, he had every confidence in the loyalty of the vast majority of her Majesty's subjects, and he was sure they would assist the Government in asserting and vindicating the law.

The Earl of Carnarvon pointed out the risks that might ensue from the expedition, and called attention to the possible temporary occupation of the country in the event of a revolution and social anarchy. In his opinion it

would have been a better course to have dispatched an Indian officer of rank in preference to Mr. Rassam, and to have sent a cavalry escort of sufficient strength to protect him.

Lord Houghton deprecated the reoccupation of Rome by French troops, and observed that, in his opinion, the result of a conference would be a joint occupation by the forces of all the Catholic Powers, which, however, would be preferable to the solitary action of France. The feeling in favour of Rome as the capital of Italy appeared to be subsiding; and as for the Romans themselves, they seemed to be apathetic on the subject.

The Earl of Derby defended the policy of the expedition to Abyssinia, contending that it was absolutely necessary for the dignity and honour of the country, and that such a mission as that which the Earl of Carnarvon had suggested would have been ridiculously inadequate for the occasion. The expedition had been organised with great care, and with a view to embody the suggestions and recommendations of those persons acquainted with the country and with the nature of the difficulties with which it would have to deal. There was, he added, no intention to charge any of the expense on the Indian revenue. The sole object of the Government was to release the prisoners, and there was no desire to occupy the country either as a sanatorium or as a settlement. With regard to the proposed conference on the affairs of Rome, her Majesty's Government had neither accepted nor declined it. They desired, both on public and personal grounds, to retain the invaluable friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of the French, and it was their wish to assist in relieving him from any embarrassment which he might feel in the prolonged occupation of Rome. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the difficulties which might arise out of a conference without some settled basis on which the negotiation was to be conducted. Referring to Fenianism, the noble Earl protested against the perpetrators of such outrages as those lately committed at Manchester being described as political offenders. He concluded by stating that the Government would introduce the measures indicated in the Queen's Speech; remarking that, so far as education was concerned, it would be desirable to have some further information before attempting to legislate.

The Address was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE ADDRESS.

The Address, in reply to the Speech, was moved by Mr. Hart Dyke and seconded by Colonel Hogg.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after expressing his sympathy with Mr. Disraeli's domestic affliction, and saying that in consequence of it he should postpone some questions, announced that he saw nothing in the Address to warrant his opposing it. He declared that Parliament was entirely uncommitted to anything in the Abyssinian question, although he agreed with the mover of the Address, whom he complimented in passing, that the *causa belli* was undoubted. Mr. Gladstone especially trusted that no increase would be made to the National Debt to defray the expenses of the expedition, being assured that the Government might rely upon the courage and prudence of the country for whatever might be necessary. He then passed to the Italian question, which, he said, involved the whole interests of European civilisation. The recent events could only be regarded as most painful, and he for one could find no part of what had taken place which he could regard with satisfaction. In reference to Fenianism, Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the Government had made the statement that in England Fenianism had taken the form of organised violence and assassination without being in the possession of evidence to justify it. He regretted that no reference was made to the tenure of land question in Ireland, and protested against the commission of inquiry into the Irish Church being empowered to make any suggestions for the settlement of that question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER commenced by acknowledging with very evident emotion the kindness of the House in reference to his domestic affliction, and thanked Mr. Gladstone for the manner in which he had expressed the general feeling. He was glad that the Abyssinian matter was not being treated as a party question. He freely admitted that the House was entirely unpledged. The subject would be brought before the House as if for the first time, when the Government would be prepared to justify the policy upon which they had resolved. He then passed briefly in review some of the other topics of the Speech, stating that the tenure of land question and many others not mentioned in the Speech had not been lost sight of. He believed the terms of the Irish Church Commission would show that Mr. Gladstone had somewhat exaggerated the expressions in it to which he had made allusion.

Mr. HORSMAN protested against the intervention of France in Italy, and complained that the Queen's Speech treated the matter as a question entirely between France and Italy. If that were so, why was the subject introduced at all? He hoped the Government would go into the proposed congress, believing that whatever change should take place should contribute to the increased unity and independence of Italy. The September Convention Mr. Horsman treated as a worthless instrument.

Lord STANLEY briefly detailed the course which the Government had taken on this subject. They had, in a friendly and unofficial manner, urged upon the Emperor, when he proposed to send French troops to Rome, that such a course of conduct would produce a very bad impression in England. It was not customary, his Lordship said, to produce documents while negotiations were in progress; but he had no objection to say that the despatch in which he had replied to the Emperor's proposal for a congress had not been of the tenour which Mr. Horsman desired. The Government felt that no good results could ensue from a conference unless a definite plan were ready to be suggested and reasonable hopes entertained of its being generally acceptable. He took occasion to observe that England was not primarily interested in this question, except in so far as it affected European civilisation generally.

A debate followed, chiefly on the Italian question, in which Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Newdegate, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, and Mr. Whalley took part. The Address was adopted.

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord R. MONTAGU, in answer to Mr. Read, stated that no time would be lost in bringing in the bill for relieving the home cattle trade from vexatious restrictions and facilitating the introduction, under due regulations, of foreign cattle. If possible, it should be in the hands of members before the adjournment for the recess.

Mr. ADDERLEY, replying to an inquiry of Mr. E. Forster, observed that no information with regard to the reported "submersion" of the island of Tortola was in possession of the Government beyond what had already appeared in the daily papers. Whatever might be the extent of the disaster, the probability was that it was caused by a fire during the late hurricane; and it must be an utter exaggeration to say that the loss of life amounted to 10,000 souls, seeing that the population of the whole island did not exceed 3000.

Mr. H. Dyke having brought up the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, a short debate took place, and at its conclusion, the House adjourned.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of BRADFORD, Lord High Steward, read her Majesty's reply to the loyal Address adopted by their Lordships on Tuesday last. No other business was transacted.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### CONSUL CAMERON.

Colonel SYKES asked whether Consul Cameron holds a commission in her Majesty's Army at present; and whether he formerly held a commission, and, if so, what were the alleged reasons for his retirement.

Sir J. FAKINGTON said that Consul Cameron does not now hold a commission. He did hold one, however, from the year 1846 to the year 1851, and had seen some service.

### THE CASE OF MAGUIRE.

Mr. CORRY, in answer to an hon. member, said that Maguire, to whom an unconditional pardon had been granted at Manchester, had been restored to the service of the marines.

### TROPOLITAN STREETS ACT.

Mr. G. HARDY laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the Metropolitan Streets Act of 1867. The right hon. gentleman said that he found that as the bill now stood it would press rather heavily on costermongers and street hawkers. He proposed, therefore, that this clause of the Act should not apply to those persons as long as they carried on their trade in conformity with the police regulations.

### THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved the adjournment and called the attention of the House to a great tragedy which England was about to enact. They had heard from a member of the Government that one of the men who had been committed at Manchester on a capital charge had not only been freely pardoned but returned to the service of which he was formerly a member; and yet, on the very same evidence the other men were to be hung. Having touched upon various points in the case, the hon. gentleman proceeded to ask the Government not to perpetrate legal murder.

Other hon. members followed, recommending that the point of law as to the legality of the warrant held by Brett should be referred to all the Judges.

Mr. HARDY, who was received with cheers from all parts of the House, said he could not express to them the painful position in which this case placed himself and the Government to which he had the honour to belong. The hon. gentleman who had preceded him had wished him to adopt an illegal course, and refer the matter to all the Judges. He was in a position to inform him that Justice Blackburn had, however, consulted the other Judges, and there was not an adverse sentence among them. The Judges who had conducted the trial had taken upon themselves the greatest responsibility, and he was not disposed to question the decision they had arrived at.

Mr. M. CHAMBERS thought the point should be referred to the whole of the Judges for consideration.



Mr. GLADSTONE thought the expression of such an opinion by so eminent a legal authority as his hon. and learned friend deserved the deepest consideration.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said Mr. Justice Blackburne had consulted the whole of the Judges before he decided that the point raised was untenable.

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#### THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

IF the speech delivered by the Emperor Napoleon on the occasion of the opening of the French Legislature has any meaning at all, its signification is eminently pacific. The worst of it is that, when an Emperor has made up his mind to go to war, he conceals his intention just as certainly as he proclaims his intention when he has quite resolved to remain at peace. The Emperor Napoleon once said that "when France was satisfied, the world was tranquil," which was another and less picturesque, but, on the whole, more pleasant, way of putting the older saying, that "France is the liver of Europe." Was it not Frederick the Great who declared that, were he King of France, not a gun should be fired in Europe without his permission? The importance of France and the danger to Europe of a disturbed condition of things in that country are acknowledged in numberless *dicta*, which, though many of them are of French origin, are all based on something more solid than the national vanity of Frenchmen. Indeed, but few important wars have taken place in Europe in which France has not had a hand. It is true that during the last few years Poland has been once more crushed and Denmark partitioned without France in either case raising a hand to help the victim, though it was certain, in both cases, that the victim had the sympathy of France, and that France was, to a certain extent, bound by treaty to give this sympathy active expression. We have seen Prussia, too, attack Austria, and annex State after State in Germany, without troubling herself much about France. Nevertheless, the Prusso-Austrian war may have ended when it did through a fear that, if it were continued, France would step in and take up the cudgels on the Austrian side; and it seems now to be quite understood in Germany that no fighting will take place in Germany again without France having a hand in it.

Fortunately the facts of the day agree well enough with the general tone of the Emperor's speech. France need not go to war with Italy, and cannot go to war with Prussia; while there is no serious danger of a war springing out of the formidable Eastern question, so long as France, Austria, and England remain of one mind on the subject. One of the first topics touched upon in the Emperor's speech is the position of the Pope at Rome. A conference is to be called to consider the matter; but whether any, and if so what, solution will be proposed to the Congress we are not told. If Italy and Rome were left to settle the question between them, Rome would, of course, become the capital of Italy, and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope would be at an end. If, on the other hand, the Catholic Powers resolve to prolong the present situation, the disruption of Italy will only be a question of time. The King must satisfy the national aspirations of Southern Italy will feel more than ever that it has ceased to be Neapolitan to become not Italian but Piedmontese. The recent French intervention has done great harm to Italy. It has encouraged the Papal party at Rome to resistance. Before the September Convention, the Pope from time to time gave signs of a willingness to treat with Victor Emmanuel. Now the eternal "*Non possumus*" will once more be his answer to every proposition to come to an arrangement with the Italian Government.

The attitude of France towards Prussia is all that can be desired. The French Government cares not what changes may take place in Germany so long as they do not affect "the dignity and interests of France." This is rather ambiguous, to be sure, inasmuch as it is for France, and France alone, to decide what does and what does not affect her "dignity and interests." However, for the present at least, there can be no chance of France and Prussia coming to blows. When the French first discovered that their power and prestige would be diminished by the aggrandisement of Prussia, Prussia was already aggrandised. The chance was lost; and a war undertaken against Prussia without allies, and merely on the ground that Prussia is too powerful, can now hardly be conceived. If France is sure that she can beat Prussia, Prussia is not such a dangerous neighbour after all, and might as well be left alone. If Prussia is really so powerful that her military strength exceeds that of France, it would be still more absurd to attack her. In the meanwhile, one bone of contention between the two contiguous States is disappearing in a material sense. The fortifications of Luxemburg are at last being blown up; and soon this celebrated stronghold, which, a few months ago, was second only in strength to Gibraltar, will be among the things of the past.

As to the Eastern question, the Emperor, it seems, entertains a hope that "the integrity of the Ottoman empire may be found compatible with the improvement of the condition of its Christian population." This is striking at the root of the great Russian fallacy, or, perhaps, we should rather say falsehood. The traditional cry of Russia is that Christianity and the rule of the Turks in Turkey are inimical and irreconcilable; and that, for the sake of the Christian population, Turkey must be destroyed. Yet the Greek Church in Turkey is incomparably more free than the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. The Turkish Government cannot be held up as a pattern to all other Governments; but it is at least far better than the Russian Government, if this latter be judged by its conduct towards the Poles. Numbers of important reforms have been introduced in Turkey during the last twenty-five years; and since the Crimean War these reforms, from being mere reforms on paper, have become practical realities. All that can be required from the Turkish Government, and all that need be required for the sake of its Christian subjects, is that all Turkish subjects be put on an absolute footing of equality. This, in the old days of Turkish fanaticism, would, of course, have been impossible; and such a state of things would, in some parts of Turkey, be impossible even now. But, oddly enough, an outcry is often raised on behalf of those nominal subjects of Turkey who suffer so little from Turkish oppression, that there is not one Turk occupying an official position in the whole country. We are speaking, of course, of the Servians, who are constantly being excited against the Turks, though the only right exercised at this moment by the Turks in Serbia is the doubtfully profitable one of keeping a Turkish flag hoisted above the Belgrade fortress. Turkey has now scarcely more power over Moldo-Wallachia and Servia than she has over Greece. Little by little, the outlying Christian provinces of Turkey are separating themselves from the main body; and, as long as this process continues without any convulsion being brought about, it is difficult to see what good is to be obtained by making a violent attack on the integrity of the empire. However, what we have immediately to consider is the view taken of the state of Turkey by the Emperor Napoleon. He evidently does not think the sick man quite so ill as it suits the Russians to make him out; and it is satisfactory to find that on the important Eastern question the views of France and England are almost identical.

**THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.**—We understand that, upon the recommendation of the Government, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to exercise the Royal clemency in the case of the convict Shore, one of the four Fenians now lying under sentence of death at Manchester for the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett at the attack on the police-van, and whose accordingly stands respite until it shall have been determined what punishment short of the capital sentence shall be imposed upon him.—*Globe*. The Sheriffs have fixed this day (Saturday) for the execution of the convicts, and ample preparations for preserving the peace have been made.

**THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.**—By the arrival of the steamship Douro we learn some particulars of the late hurricane in the West Indies.—On the 29th ult. St. Thomas and the surrounding islands were visited by a severe hurricane. At St. Thomas great damage was done among the shipping, about eighty vessels being sunk or blown ashore. In the town houses were unroofed, and in many cases thrown down by the gale, and by three shocks of earthquake which occurred at the same time. Business was completely at a standstill for several days. Tortola was also visited by the hurricane, and several houses blown down. The report of its being submergued is contradicted by the Captain of the Solent which vessel lay about two lines from the town. He states his belief that not more than one hundred lives were lost on that island, and those only by the fall of houses.

**THE REV. J. M. NEALE.**—A correspondent informs us that the Rev. J. M. Neale, upon whose "English History for Children" we made some comments last week, "died late in the spring, or early in the summer, of the present year." We were not aware of this, or we might, perhaps, have made our remarks somewhat less pointedly personal; though, at the same time, we cannot admit that we in the least overstepped the fair limits of controversy in what we said. But the fact of the reverend gentleman's decease does not alter the character of his book, or in any way invalidate our plea for freedom of conscience, or vitiate our argument in favour of freeing education from clerical control. There are still plenty of clergymen who entertain the same notions, and are imbued with the same spirit, as we condemned in Mr. Neale; and against them and their dangerous doctrines—as we deem them—we feel constrained to contend. Our correspondent further informs us that Mr. Neale was a University prizeman, having "carried off the 'members' prize' at Cambridge in 1839, when an undergraduate, and the 'Seatonian' in 1845, 1849, 1852, 1856, and I cannot enumerate how many times besides;" and hence contends that the reverend gentleman could not be "a writer of doggerel." All this may be true, and yet so may be the dictum we quoted—not from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but from the *Edinburgh Review*—as touching his "Medieval Hymns" and "Lays and Legends of the English Church." Besides, University prize poems, though they may be deemed very grand performances in academical circles, do not seem, somehow, to be much appreciated in the outer world, for which, no doubt, said outer world is entirely to blame; so we may be excused for thinking, our lights being obscure, that the Rev. J. M. Neale may have written doggerel although a University prizeman.

**BATTLE IN ABYSSINIA.**—We learn from reliable sources that a battle has taken place close to Magdala between King Theodorus and the rebels of that district of country. Theodorus has long been hemmed in on all sides by rebellious chiefs, who have shaken off his imperial rule, each constituting himself a king in his own territory, or disputing the title with rivals of his own. The only province that remained faithful to him was the province of Begmeder, on the eastern shore of the Dembeba lake, and the secret of its fidelity was probably that there, Theodorus being personally present, he overhauled the population into fidelity. At that time his rule extended from a little beyond Gondar (which had been his capital until he transferred his centre of power to Debra Tabor) as far as Magdala, which stood almost on the edge of the Wollo Gallas country, whose chief had shaken off the supremacy of Theodorus. In February last, even Begmeder, the sole remaining possession of Theodorus, broke out into insurrection, and since then it has gone from bad to worse. This insurrection was headed by a petty rebel chief, who established himself somewhere along the fifty miles of road or country that separates Debra Tabor from Magdala, even at that early date cutting off all communication between these two places. Communications, however, passed through at the end of May, but as nothing, so far as we understand, has been heard of or from the Royal Camp at Debra Tabor since the 20th of that month (it is certain that nothing was heard of Theodorus or the Debra Tabor and certain that nothing was heard of Theodorus or the Magdala prisoners or the Gaffat prisoners for many weeks thereafter by the Magdala prisoners or the British Government), it is evident that the petty rebel chief referred to has been able to hold his own against Theodorus. The Begmeder peasants, however, have also risen in insurrection, and the last spot of Abyssinian ground that Theodorus can call his own is in anarchy up to the very gates of Debra Tabor. What has become of the Debra Tabor and Gaffat captives nobody knows, but the present movement of Theodorus has been a dash at Magdala through the rebel army that has cut his line of communication. The Governor of Magdala is still faithful to Theodorus, or, rather, we should say, was, according to the last accounts, being, if we mistake not, a relative of the Emperor. The battle was a drawn battle between the King and the rebel chief, and both sides retired. The conflict was, in fact, a defeat for Theodorus, whose attempt to get into Magdala has been undertaken. His Majesty is undoubtedly aware that an expedition has been undertaken against him by England, for he has confidential friends in Massowah who keep him informed of everything that is taking place, and messengers may pass through from Massowah to Debra Tabor in fifteen days, if they are unmolested on the way. The dark question thus arises—What has been the fate of the European prisoners who were with the King at Debra Tabor and Gaffat? And what was the object of Theodorus in making this dash at Magdala?—*Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 29.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

**HER MAJESTY** has forwarded to Dr. Barrett, of 75, Blackfriars-road, the medical practitioner in attendance, the sum of £3 for Mrs. Sarah Martin, of 3, Bear-court, Bear-lane, Southwark, who was delivered of three living male children on the 4th inst. Both parents are blind.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES** has been on a visit to the Due d'Anmale, at Evesham, a place renowned in history for the great battle which was fought there six centuries ago, and for various legends connected with a far more remote antiquity. The Prince was received with great demonstrations of loyalty.

**THE SULTAN'S JOURNEY TO CIVILISED PARTS** has already had a result. A school will be shortly opened at Constantinople for the united instruction of 300 Christian and 300 Mussulman children.

**THE EX-DUKE OF NASSAU** has at length recalled his ambassadors from the Hague and Vienna. The intendancy of his property has just been placed by the Prussian Government in possession of the magnificent estate of La Platte, which, with its preserves, has an extent of 2000 acres of the finest woodland.

**MRS. DISRAELI** is suffering from a very serious attack of illness, and her condition is such as to cause considerable anxiety. We are glad, however, to say that the latest reports received state that Mrs. Disraeli is much better.

**THE POPE** proposes to distribute to the French and Pontifical troops engaged at the Battle of Mentana a commemorative medal, similar to that bestowed after Castelfidardo.

**BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD** has, according to his yearly custom, placed at the disposal of the French Office of Public Assistance 30,000 tickets, each entitling the holder to a kilogram (2lb.) of bread.

**THE QUEEN** has had fixed in the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, a sand-glass of the measure of eighteen minutes.

**DR. POWYS**, Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been translated to the diocese of Lichfield.

**STORM-SIGNALS**, on the plan devised by the late Admiral Fitzroy, will be resumed.

**DR. TROWER**, who has recently arrived in England, is about to resign the bishopric of Gibraltar, and it is said to be the intention of the Government to annex the See to the office of Chaplain of the Forces.

**LOUDOUN CASTLE AND THE ESTATES IN AYRSHIRE** attached to it are said to have been disposed of by the Marquis of Hastings to the trustees of the young Marquis of Bute.

**SEVERAL PICKPOCKETS**, disguised as Quakers, got into the yearly meeting of the Hickate Friends, at Baltimore, held lately, and relieved many of the members of their watches and pocketbooks.

**A MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE MR. JOSEPH HUME, M.P.**, has been placed in the House of Commons' Library.

**MR. J. B. TORR**, an eminent member of the National Reform Union, is offering himself to the electors of Hereford as a candidate for their suffrages.

**THE TRIAL OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS AT RICHMOND** has been postponed until May next. A new indictment will be framed, and Chief Justice Chase is to preside.

**HERR GERHARD ROLES**, the well-known African traveller, the first who ever went across the interior from the shores of the Mediterranean to Guinea, has been commissioned by the King of Prussia to accompany the Abyssinian expedition.

**A WOMAN IN PROVIDENCE, R.I.**, refused to marry her lover on the very day assigned for the wedding because he had shaved off his moustache.

**IN ENGLAND** the proportion of murderers to the whole population is one in 675,000; in Holland, one in 163,000; in the North German Bund, one in 100,000; in Austria, one in 77,000; in Spain, one in 4000; and in the Papal States, one in 750.

**MR. DION BOUCHICAULT AND MR. CHARLES READE** are engaged together upon a new drama, the plot of which is based on marriage complications.

**MOUNT VESUVIUS**, on the night of the 14th, burst out into eruption, sending out fire and flame. The director of the Observatory, M. Palmieri, at once set out for the mountain to make observations.

**IN THE PILLAR CONTRIBUTION-BOX AT MARYPORT**, for the support of the life-boat at that place belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, was found the other day a half sovereign in a small envelope, on which was written "From a sailor's mother."

**A RUTHLESS LIVERPOOL BAILIFF**, Pincock by name, who had swept away a poor woman's furniture on the plea that she had not paid her rent (3s.), was, on Monday, fined 14s. 6d. costs, and ordered by the local magistrates to restore the furniture, it being proved that the rent was barely due.

**AN UNPRECEDENTED FACT** has just occurred at the Sorbonne. A deaf and dumb young man, M. Duszean, has lately passed his examination as Bachelor of Sciences. He answered, with great talent, in writing, all the questions put to him. This success, unhelped for a few years since, does infinite honour to the Paris Institute of the Deaf and Dumb.

**THE COMMISSION for the Hampshire winter gaol delivery will be opened at the castle of Winchester, on Saturday, the 30th inst.** Baker, the lawyer's clerk, who stands committed for the murder of Fanny Adams, at Alton, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, will be tried at these assizes. The presiding Judge on the occasion will be Mr. Justice Mellor.

**IN BROTONFERRY BAY**, Neath, the other day, a steam-tug picked up a deserter from a Russian vessel; he had built a raft of four planks and a ladder. The night being frosty and severe, the adventurer was in a helpless state; and as the wind was off the land, he must soon have perished. The deserter was claimed by the Russian captain.

**SIR RODERICK MURCHISON** has received a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated Sept. 28, stating that he has seen a native trader who had just returned from the western side of Lake Tanganyika, and who gave him a detailed account of having seen a white man travelling in that very remote region. The letter will be read on Monday next at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

**GENERAL LANGIEWICZ**, the former Polish dictator, arrived in London a few days ago from Italy; and, after having conferred with Joseph Mazzini, Karl Blind, and an English party leader, left again for the East. It is stated that he will organise a Polish legion in Bulgaria. Russia is believed to intend making a move against Turkey within a short time.

**THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MEMORIAL** to the late Lord Palmerston, which consists of a statue by Noble, is rapidly approaching completion. There is a deficiency of £400 in the fund which is being raised for the abbey memorial. Lord Palmerston, when at Romsey, was in the habit of attending the beautiful abbey, and it was very appropriately suggested to place some stained windows therein in his memory.

**COUNT PIETRO CARLETTI D'ORVELA**, a nephew of Pius IX., was the first to enter Vallecorsa, holding aloft the Italian flag, shouting "Italy for ever!" "Long live Garibaldi!" Being wounded in the arm, and seeing himself surrounded by the Papalini, he blew his brains out with a revolver, in order not to fall living into the hands of these men, who would have massacred him in the name of his uncle.

**THE WILL OF KENNETH MACAULAY, ESQ., Q.C.**, formerly M.P. for Cambridge, is contained in these few words:—"One thousand pounds to my brother Tom, all the residue to my dearest wife absolutely.—Kth. Macaulay." The will is without date, but was written by the testator on April 22 or 23, 1865. The testator died, July 29, 1867, at Ardincaple House, Cambridgeshire, at the age of fifty-two. The personality was sworn upon £12,000.

**A VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE** broke out upon the farm at Offerton Hall, near Sunderland, on Tuesday, twenty-one stacks of various agricultural produce being destroyed. It has not been ascertained whether the fire arose accidentally or was the act of an incendiary. Stack fires have been somewhat common in the north during the past five or six weeks, and most of them have been set on fire through mere wantonness.

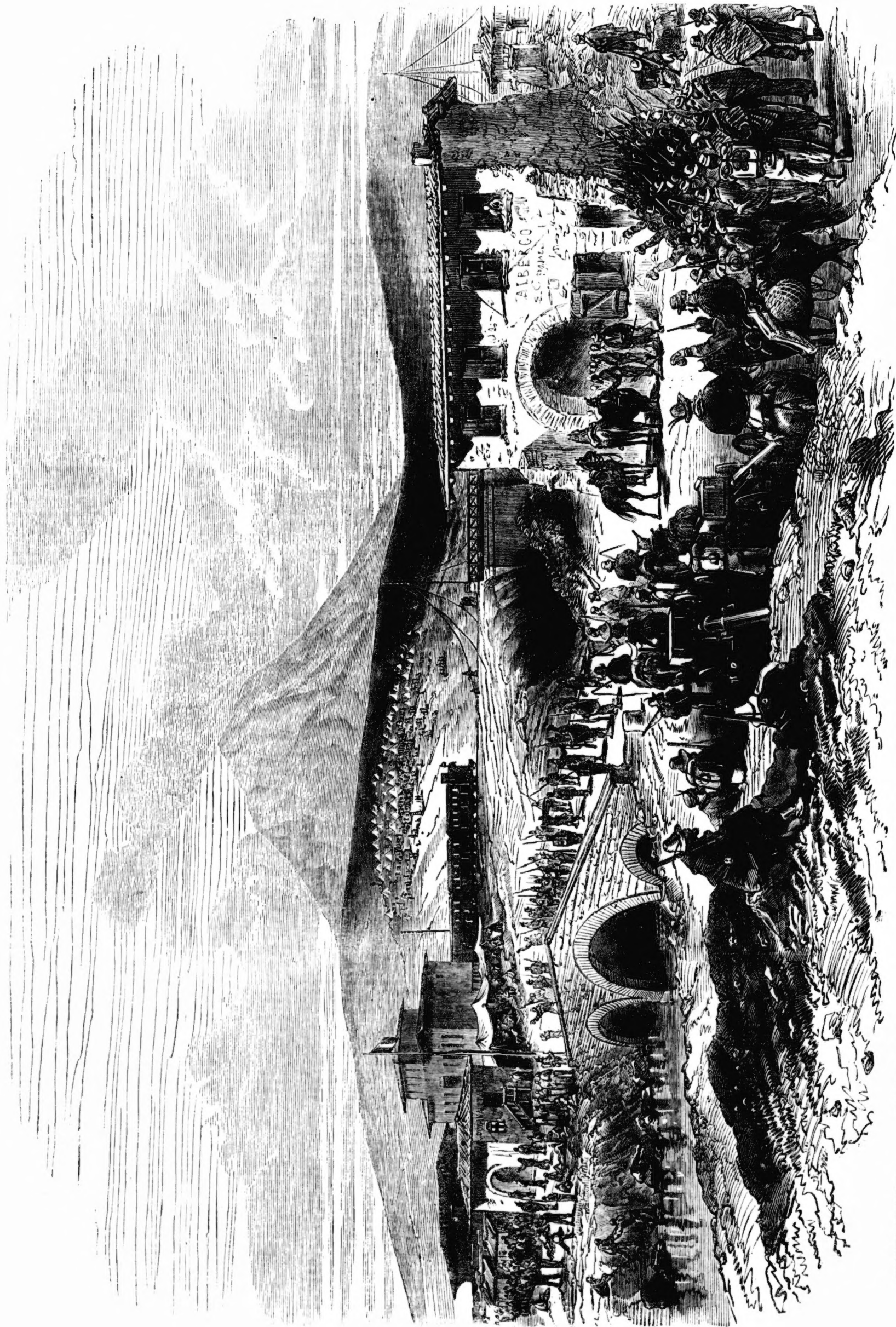
**THE BOSPHORUS STEAMER** has been totally lost off Algou Bay. She was taken up by the Admiralty as a transport for the conveyance of stores to Bombay to supply the vessels fitting out there for the Abyssinian expedition. She was 2000 tons register, and was owned at Liverpool. The telegram states that the steamer foundered, the crew escaping in the boats.

**A SOMEWHAT SERIOUS ACCIDENT** occurred on Saturday on the London and North-Western Railway. A passenger-train belonging to the Great Western Company ran, at a velocity of thirty miles per hour, into a heavy goods-train, smashing several of the carriages and seriously injuring ten persons, two of whom are not expected to recover. The cause of the mishap is clearly some mismanagement of the road traffic at the junction where it happened.

**MR. DUDLEY BAXTER** thus gives the probable effects of the Reform Act:—1. The county constituencies increased by about 180,000 electors, or 34 per cent. 2. The borough power in county elections diminished. 3. The voters of the small towns considerably increased. 4. The relative power of the great landowners diminished. 5. The power of the small landowners and their tenants largely increased. 6. The excessive representation of the boroughs over the counties reduced from three times to twice as great.

**"GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN."**—The following paragraph in the *Correspondance de Rome* tends to confirm a rumour that Colonel Percin is among the wounded:—"God directs, nevertheless, the fire of arms a precision, and Garibaldi's Englishman, the killer of men, has never hit anyone except those abandoned to his fire by divine permission. But this renowned killer, this sinister personage, has been put hors de combat. A French ball struck him on the arm at the assault of Monte Rotondo on the 26th ult., and he was found at the hospital when that place was retaken on the 4th inst. As he was being brought into Rome someone inquired with interest after his wound. He answered, 'My arm is inert; I do not feel it—it is like dead.' The killer of men will live, but he will kill no more men."





DISARMED VOLUNTEERS.

ITALIAN TERRITORY.

CAMP OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

DISARMING GARIBALDIANS AT PONTE CORRESE ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

HOUSE WHERE GARIBALDI RESTED.

VOLUNTEERS WITH ARMS.



## MISS KELLOGG.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the new prima donna, who has met with so very favourable a reception in London, was born in the State of South Carolina. At the age of one year her parents returned with her to Connecticut, their native State. When about five years of age, she exhibited extraordinary musical abilities, and at seven read music with singular facility, although at that age possessing but little knowledge of the science.

At the commencement of her musical studies the piano was selected as the proper instrument; but very shortly after began the development of her voice, under the instruction of Professor E. Milet, a graduate of the Conservatoire of Paris, whose pupil she was for a limited period. Her second teacher was Signor Albites, at that time a teacher in New York. She continued under his direction for a short time only, when M. Rinnire, also a graduate of the Conservatoire of Paris, was employed, and continued to be her instructor for the following three years. To this professor she feels indebted for the correctness of her style, and is always happy to testify to his faithfulness, industry, and distinguished ability as a teacher. Under Signor Muzio, conductor of the Academy of Music in New York, she also studied for a short time before making her first appearance in opera. This event took place, in 1861, in the New York Academy, in the opera of "Rigoletto," with great success, enabling her to repeat the character of Gilda in that opera, with some one or two others, for six or eight times.

In 1862 she repeated the same characters for six times more (the civil war in America limiting the season to a very short one), and was engaged for the entire season of opera in 1863, '64, '65, and '66, when she learned the leading parts and sung in the following operas:—"Rigoletto," "Linda," "Son-nambula," "I Puritani," "Marta," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Il Ballo," "Les Noces de Jaennen," "Fra Diavolo," "Traviata," "Don Giovanni," "Faust," "Lucia," "Etoile du Nord," "Il Barbiere," and "Crispino Precan-zione."

THE FERNDALE COLLIERY  
EXPLOSION.

THE search for the bodies of the sufferers by this calamity is still being prosecuted, and a considerable number of bodies have been recovered. Owing, however, to the safety of the explorers being endangered by the constant falls, it has been determined to put the pit in working order as the search proceeds; consequently, the recovery of the bodies will be slow. Three more bodies were brought up last Saturday, one on Sunday, and on Monday evening seven more were discovered, but not brought

up. It was with difficulty that some of them were recognised. Messrs. Davis and Sons, the proprietors of the pit, have provided in the most liberal manner for the immediate wants of the suffering families; but meetings are to be held at Cardiff, Pontypridd, Aber-

Rattazzi resolved to change his course and profit by them to arrive at a final solution of the Roman question. The troops scattered along the frontier were rapidly concentrated in three bodies, which, by the roads from Naples, Foligno, and the Maremma, might

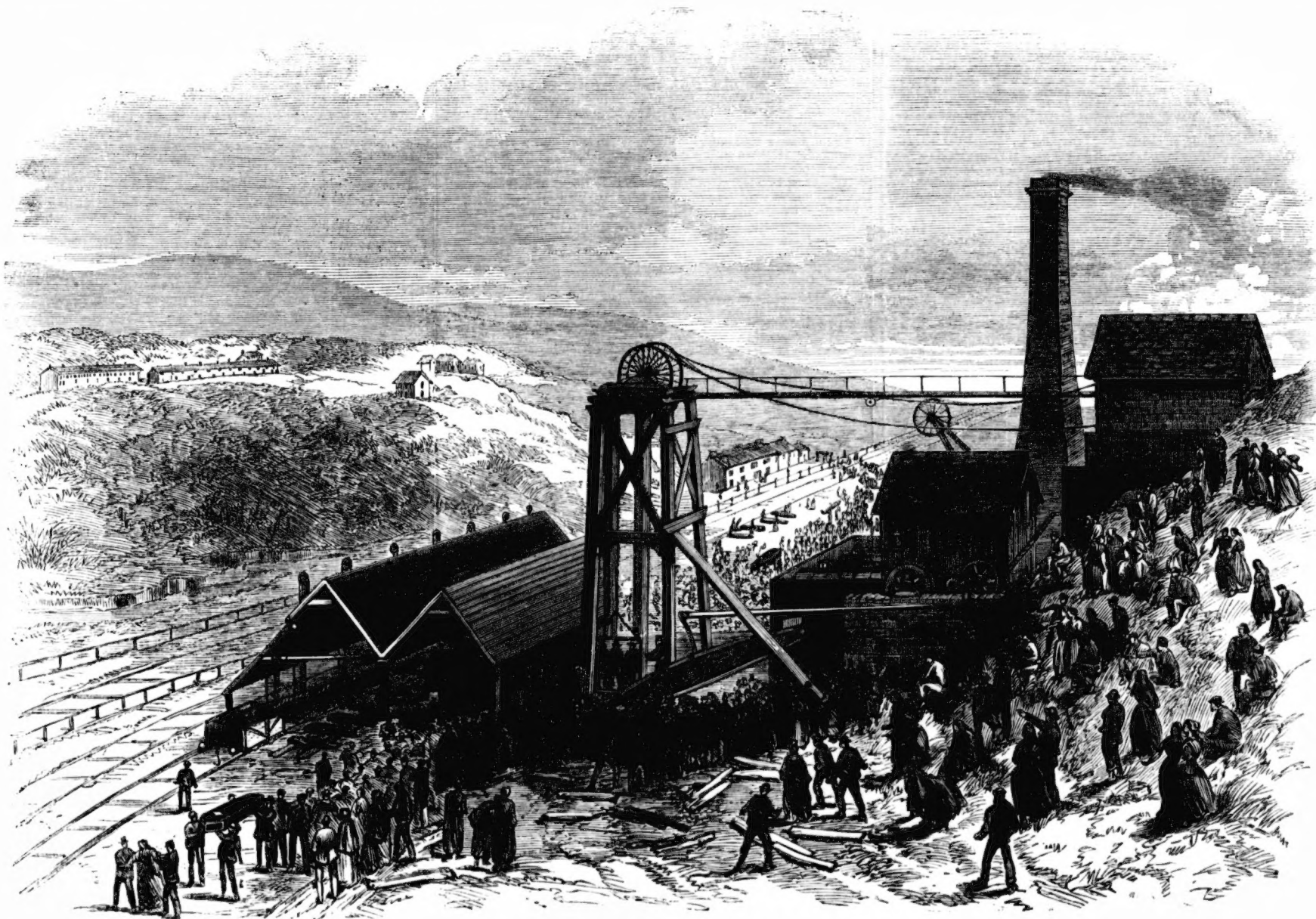
dare, and other places, for the purpose of raising a fund, as it is thought the public should be appealed to, and the expense not wholly borne by the proprietors. The total number of deaths is supposed to be from 150 to 165.

RATTAZZI AND  
THE GARIBALDIAN EXPEDITION.

A TURIN paper (the *Gazette*) has published a connected narrative of the incidents of the late crisis, proceeding manifestly from the pen of one friendly to Rattazzi, and probably in his confidence. Parts of it are open to criticism, which it has already begun to find at the hands of papers hostile to the late Ministry, but the main facts contained in it are accurately stated. When the Garibaldian crusade began to be preached, and when measures were first taken to carry it out, the Rattazzi Government was fully determined to enforce respect to the September Convention. Strict orders were given to the prefects and sub-prefects of the frontier districts, troops were *echeloned* along the Roman border, and, after every possible endeavour had been made to keep Garibaldi from heading the movement, he was arrested and strictly watched at Caprera. But, in spite of his absence, the movement gathered strength, volunteers flocked to the frontier, and for every ten who were turned back one hundred succeeded in crossing it. Those of your readers whose rambles in Italy have given them a more extensive acquaintance with the present Roman frontier than is to be obtained by merely crossing it, north, south, or east, by high road or railway, must be aware of the difficulty of effectually guarding it. Italian Generals have said that this duty could hardly be thoroughly performed by 200,000 men, and no such force was at the disposal of the late Government. The *Turin Gazette* thus states some of the difficulties contended with:—"The frontier authorities, on foot from morning till night, weary and demoralised, declared themselves incapable of performing the service required of them; the most remarkable persons of those localities, the largest proprietors, the mayors themselves, welcomed the volunteers, became their guides, conducted them over goat-paths, and by every kind of stratagem succeeded in baffling official vigilance and in conducting them into the Roman territory. The reports of the Prefect Gadda are most explicit on this head." Finding the agitation and invasion irrepres-



MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.



THE LATE EXPLOSION AT FERNDALE COLLIERY: BRINGING UP BODIES.



reach Rome simultaneously in eight hours. Everything was prepared. You will remember to have heard of great quantities of rolling stock being collected at the railway stations near the frontier. We now learn that the proclamation was actually drawn up, which was to announce to Europe the great fact of an Italian occupation of Rome, and, at the same time to tranquillise Catholic consciences with respect to the treatment of the Head of the Church. The day and the hour were fixed, and all was ready. Of course, the concentration of troops left long lines of frontier open for a day or two to the passage of volunteers, and it was at that moment it was asserted, not without great plausibility, that the Italian Government was favouring the Garibaldian movement, which, in reality, it was taking the surest means to neutralise by the substitution of regular troops, intended to protect the Pope, for the irregular bands whose war-cry was a denunciation not only of his temporal but of his spiritual rule. "At the very moment when the last signal was about to be telegraphed a counter order came from a high place." Influences hostile to the bold project had been brought to bear upon the King. Among Rattazzi's own colleagues there was one decidedly hostile, not only to the measure proposed but to the object sought to be obtained. "He found support" in persons near the Sovereign, and timid counsels prevailed. To support them French aid was invoked. The writer in the *Gazette* says:—"It is to be observed that up to that moment the relations of the Rattazzi Ministry with the Cabinet of the Tuileries had been very good. The satisfaction given us by the recall of Malmé— a recall made by telegraph—the friendly instructions transmitted to Villeneuve, gave us reason to believe that an abrupt rupture was not to be apprehended. At the moment of adopting the energetic resolution to march Italian troops to Rome, Rattazzi communicated it to Napoleon III. by a despatch, which the Chevalier Nigra was charged to take to Biarritz. In that despatch the President of the Council depicted the situation of affairs in its true colours, and represented that the King's Government was absolutely constrained, in the supreme interest of the Sovereign and of the nation, to precede the revolutionary movement, not to allow itself to be dragged along by it, and still less to combat it. The first news of the reception given to this despatch was not indicative of the extreme resolutions subsequently taken by the Cabinet of the Tuileries; and certainly, had we then promptly acted, it is reasonable to admit that France, in presence of a thoroughly accomplished fact, would probably have limited her action in the same degree as she did in 1860, when we took possession of the Marches and of Umbria."

Time was lost, and time, under those circumstances, was invaluable. The execution of Rattazzi's plan was suspended—perhaps the King had never quite made up his mind, or, if he had, means were found to shake his determination; in France influences hostile to Italy were brought to bear; the Emperor at last, "positively informed," says the letter, "of these vacillations, ordered the expedition and launched his famous ultimatum at the Italian Cabinet, accompanying it with by an insolent menace." What that menace is now well known—a French fleet to Genoa, a French army poured down from the mountain vantage-ground which Cavour ceded to the Emperor; terms to be dictated at Florence by French Generals. Rattazzi resigned, and, being asked for advice as to his successor, pointed to Cialdini, who, yielding to the will of France, obtained a counter-order of the embarkation of French troops. But he strove in vain to form a Cabinet. At first he had hoped that Rattazzi would become his colleague, but the ex-Premier positively declined to depart from his original policy. Then came the escape of Garibaldi from Caprera, against which every precaution had in vain been taken. Subsequent events are already known.

**REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.**—Notice has been served on the workmen in the iron trade in Middlesbrough and the Tees district, Darlington, Witton Park, and other parts of the north-east of England, that the masters intend to reduce their wages on Dec. 7 next. The notice has been issued in consequence of a meeting of the Ironmasters' Association, held on Friday last, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and it is thought that the reduction will average about 10 per cent. Mr. Barnimingham's men, at the Albert Works, Darlington, have accepted the reduction which he proposed a fortnight ago.

**A LONG WALK.**—Edward Payson Weston, an American pedestrian, on Oct. 29, began a walk against time. He is to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, in twenty-six walking days, resting on Sundays. The distance is 1237 miles, and his route passes through Salem, Boston, Hartford, Schenectady, Buffalo, and Cleveland. The match is for 20,000 dollars, and the articles of agreement provide that he is to follow the usual post roads, and is to make 100 miles inside of twenty-four hours, to attempt which he may make five trials. The average daily walk is fifty miles, and two witnesses for each side accompany him in a wagon. Weston has a time-table which shows where he is to take his meals and where he is to rest. If he makes the distance in the appointed time, but fails to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours, he gets but two fifths of the stake. Starting on Oct. 29, at noon, from Portland, he has passed through Salem, Boston, and Providence, and is still walking, having accomplished nearly one fifth of his journey, and being ahead of time. He is a man of twenty-seven years of age, weighs 125 lb., and is 5 ft. 7 in. in height.

**RITUALISM.**—On Tuesday a large meeting of Ritualists and High Church men was held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, to take into consideration the report recently made on the subject of ritual by the Royal Commission. The principal speakers were the Chairman, Archbishop Denison, Messrs. Shaw-Stewart, Cooper, Carter, Pridmore, Brett, and Sir E. Lechmere. A resolution was agreed to, to the effect that the use of high ceremonial having, by the highest court of judicature, in the case of *Liddell v. Westerton*, been declared to be a part of the common and statute law of the realm, any alteration of that law for the purpose of putting ritual down would be an expedient and objectionable. A further reply has been returned by the Archbishop of Canterbury to an address from a large number of clergymen and churchwardens in the diocese of Salisbury. His Grace says:—"In conclusion, I must express a hope that the novel variations from the established usage of our Church, which, you intimate, have caused the alienation of many of its attached members in the diocese of Salisbury, will not be continued after the report of her Majesty's Commissioners; that the restraint of all such variations is expedient, with a view to promote the peace of the Church." The signatories of the address in their response to the Archbishop's reply say, "While submitting, as we needs must, to the conclusions to which your Grace as come, we can scarcely fail to consider it somewhat hard that there seems to be no possible hope of shielding the Church in this diocese from the authoritative promulgation of such erroneous doctrines as we believe our Bishop to have set forth in his late charge except by embarking in what experience tells us is likely to be an almost interminable and ruinous lawsuit in the Ecclesiastical Courts."

**THE LATE GALE.**—The life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution rendered the following important services to distressed vessels and their crews during the fearful gale at the beginning of this week:—The Fenarth life-boat, after extreme difficulty, rescued and brought safely ashore the crew of eleven men of the brig Marie, of Grieswald, Prussia, which had stranded on the Ranie Spit, a most dangerous part of the coast of Cardiff. The Poole life-boat saved seventeen persons from the brig Contest, of Guernsey, which had gone ashore on the Hook sand. In bringing off these men the life-boat was twice filled by the heavy seas, and the second coxswain was washed overboard. The boat, however, at once cleared itself, and the life-boat man was soon got into the boat again. The Caister life-boat, Birmingham No. 2, went to the assistance of the Norwegian schooner Polydesa, which was on the Cross sand, off the Norfolk coast, and succeeded in getting her off the sand, and ultimately, with the assistance of a steamer, the vessel and her crew of five men were taken into Yarmouth Harbour. The Licensed Victualler life-boat, at Hunstanton, Norfolk, was instrumental in rescuing the crew of sixteen men of the barge Thetis, of Götterburg, which was wrecked on the Woolpack sand. This boat had only been on its station about two months. The Grocers' life-boat, at Mundesley, which is also on the Norfolk coast, went out twice to different wrecks. On the first occasion the vessel was the brig George, of Sunderland; but, as she broke up in less than an hour after striking on the sandbank, the life-boat was only the means of saving one out of the crew of six men. This poor fellow had managed to cling to a small plank, and was floating past the life-boat, when one of the boat's crew (William Jumper) leaped overboard, and thus saved his life. On the second occasion of this boat being launched, in reply to signals of distress, the life-boat was the means of bringing ashore a shipwrecked crew who had taken refuge on the Hasborough floating light-ship. The Lowestoft life-boat, after much difficulty, was also launched, and succeeded in rescuing two out of five of the crew of the wrecked brigantine Madona, of Yarmouth. The rest of the unfortunate crew had perished before the arrival of the life-boat. The City of Worcester life-boat, at Bembridge, the Huddersfield life-boat, at Hasborough, Norfolk; the Royal Wiltshire boat, at Dover; and the boats at Cromer and Bacton, on the Norfolk coast, also went off on service during the same gale. The behaviour of the life-boats and their gallant crews on these occasions has elicited great admiration on the part of those who have witnessed the services thus rendered to shipwrecked crews.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

On Tuesday Mr. Thompson, who defeated Miall at Bradford, took his seat. He, though he fought and beat Miall, is a Radical. He was introduced in the House by Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. Glyn, the Liberal whip. But there was some reason in the Bradford fight. Miall is a Dissenter; and, with all their Radicalism, the non-dissenting Radicals don't like Dissenters, especially if they are of the extreme school, and more especially if they are poor and have no local position. Indeed, Miall has a good many enemies amongst even the Dissenters. The rich Dissenters, as a class, are not zealous in his cause. They like to be represented by a Dissenter; but then he must be rich, like Sir Francis Crossley, Mr. Morley, and the like. There is no class of men which worships wealth and honours so devoutly as the rich Dissenters. However, Bradford has not sent a Tory to Parliament.

I do not believe that Parliament will sit much more than a fortnight. I will give it till about Dec. 6. Indeed, I hardly know how it can occupy the time even so long. It has nothing to do but vote the money for the Abyssinian war, and I cannot think that the debate on Supply will last more than two nights, and that done, the Appropriation Bill can be run through both Houses in a week. It was reported that a bill to permit the employment of the Indian troops in Abyssinia would be necessary; but Sir Stafford Northcote told the House, on Tuesday, that this is not so. Of course, no other legislation will be prosecuted till February. The House, when it shall have done the special work of this winter Session, will be adjourned, not prorogued. This short sitting will therefore be part of the Session of 1867-8. In the journals and Hansard the Session will be so named.

It is rather difficult to gather from our Foreign Secretary's cautious talk whether the Government feels inclined to consent to join Louis Napoleon's proposed conference upon the Romish question. Horsman and many more think that we ought to go into it heartily; and they say that if England and Prussia, and Russia and France, should decide upon an arrangement to denude the Pope of the greater part of his territories, and hand over Rome to Italy, the Catholic world and the Pope must submit. Of course no change would be made in Pius IX.'s time. He is seventy-five years old, and must be allowed to die in Rome. I confess, though, that I am not at all sure that the French Emperor will be able, when matters come to a pinch, to consent to the arrangement. Paris would back him, no doubt; but Paris is not France. The Pope, perhaps, has not many zealous adherents there; but the rural population, with its ten of thousands of curés and priests, travellers tell us, are all devoutly attached to the Pope. And if this be so, the fact must powerfully influence the Emperor's mind. I have a suspicion that we shall not see the Pope of Rome deprived of temporal power very soon.

Mr. Hain Friswell, the "Censor" of the *Star*, wants to give dinners at Christmas to certain poor children who have none to care for them, and asks help from all kind souls. I hope he will get it, and liberally.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

*Routledge's Annual* was the first to appear;—let me see, in the dog-days, was it? No, no, not quite so long ago as that; but if the Christmas annuals are to keep on pushing backward and backward like this we shall soon get confused over the calendar, and the "history" of literature, at all events, will be strictly and simply "no better than an old almanac." Well, *Routledge's Annual* is very clever and very cheap. The list of names includes those of Mr. T. Archer, Mr. T. W. Robertson, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. C. W. Scott, Mr. W. J. Prouse, Mr. Tom Hood, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Burnard, Mr. Sketchley, and goodness knows how many others. The title, "On the Cards," and the general scheme are as good as anything of the kind can be made. One of the neatest things in the volume is Mr. C. J. Matthews's "Mad Arithmetician," and the illustrations have much fun in them.

I have likewise received "Warne's Christmas Annual," "Old Merry's Christmas Party," and "Beeton's Christmas Annual." Warne's issue is entitled "Gold, Silver, Lead," is edited by Mrs. Valentine, and is contributed to by a list of authors very much "too numerous to mention." All I can say about it is, that the stories are mostly good, and the illustrations forcible, but somewhat coarsely printed. The type, too, is rather small—at least for my eyes; but then I am becoming an "old fogey," and like easy reading. "Old Merry," as is his wont at the approaching season, pleasantly entertains a party of children with pretty stories, little plays, and so on; all very instructive as well as amusing, and strictly "proper." Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, are the publishers. "Nite of Us" is the title of Beeton's Annual, the nine being composed of the Scotchman, the German, the Yankee, the Englishman, the Turk, the Frenchman, the Dutchman, the Irishman, the Welshman, each of whom tells a characteristic story. There is also a preliminary account of "How we got up Beeton's Annual;" and there is, moreover, a handsome illuminated almanac, which is sure to be thought pretty—at all events, by the ladies. Ward, Lock, and Tyler issue this publication; the type of which is of fair size, and therefore to my taste. By-the-by, I notice that a new penny periodical is about to be commenced by the same publishers, and to be called "Beeton's Journal of Travel, Sport, History, and Romance."

I believe there are one or two, perhaps more, sixpenny Christmas annuals this year. One issued by Cassell, and one by Strahan and Co.:—"Good Cheer," being the Christmas number of *Good Words*; the Good Cheer to be provided by Mrs. Oliphant, Charles Kingsley, Jean Ingelow, William Gilbert, the author of "John Halifax," Matthew Browne, Sarah Tytler, George MacDonald, &c. But I have not yet seen either.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The principal theatrical event of the past week was the appearance of Mdlle. Vestvali in the character of Romeo, at the LYCEUM THEATRE. This lady comes to us with an astounding Continental reputation, if we may believe the advertisements which heralded her appearance. One critic—the enraptured gentleman who represents the *Berlin Press*—finds that the effect of Vestvali's performance of Romeo upon him is to suffice his mind with thoughts of fatherland, humanity, and affection; and, furthermore, to surround him with visions of Paradise. This impressionable critic is almost equalled by the reckless representative of the *Berlin Kreuz Zeitung*, who remarks, "Well may the soul-thrilling tragedienne, the glorious Vestvali, exclaim with the resistless conqueror, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici!'" It may easily be imagined that an independent English critic finds no little difficulty in disabusing his mind of the adverse prejudice which such preposterous puffs as those I have quoted must necessarily awaken in it. Writing, therefore, under the possible influence of such an adverse prejudice, I cannot but think that this lady is mistaken in supposing that her performance of Romeo is likely to attract much attention in London. It is a part in which a lady must always be at a serious disadvantage: it is difficult to understand how a lady playing Romeo can get up sufficient steam (if I may be allowed the expression) for the love scenes with the other lady who plays Juliet. If she can, so much the greater is the credit to which she is entitled; if she can't, it may be urged, in extenuation of her failure, that she has attempted a task which no one could reasonably expect a woman to accomplish; unless, indeed, a man were to play Juliet, which is not the case in the present instance. Mdlle. Vestvali has the necessary presence for the part, but she is much too slow and measured in her delivery; her attitudes are too studied, and her soliloquies are addressed personally to the audience. She hurries on in the balcony scene with the information that the man jests at scars who never felt a wound, with the air of one who has come there expressly to confide the intelligence to the stalls. So much for her faults. As to her merits, she has, as I have said, a manly presence, a sufficient command over the English language, and an intelligent face. She has plenty of vigour, and in the declamatory scenes she fairly won the applause that greeted her. Her reading is marked by evidences of care and thought—indeed, her chief fault lies in over-

elaboration. Many isolated portions of her performance were pleasing, but, as a whole, her Romeo cannot be pronounced a success. I should not be at all surprised, however, to find that she may prove a very excellent actress of melodramatic parts. The honours of the evening were borne off by Miss Milly Palmer, a young lady whose striking merits have never met, in London, with the recognition they undoubtedly deserve. At the Olympic she made a very favourable impression during the mismanagement under which the "Whiteboy" was produced; but when the Olympic changed hands she went into the provinces, and has since been acting with remarkable success at Liverpool and Manchester. It is to be hoped that, now we have her in London, we shall have the good taste to keep her among us. Her performance of Juliet was in every respect charming. Mr. Walter Lacy's Mercutio was, of course, excellent; and Mr. Ryder's Friar Lawrence was dearily respectable.

At the SURREY THEATRE a dramatised version of "Jane Eyre," or rather a representation of a few condensed incidents from that novel, has been produced. I don't wish to be ungallant, but Miss Georgina Pancefort, who played Jane Eyre, looks more than thirteen; and the gentleman who played Master George Reed had a blue chin; so the illusion of the first act was somewhat interfered with. However, the piece was very favourably received by a reckless audience.

The VICTORIA THEATRE has, under Mr. Cave's management, returned to its old fare, and a stirring sensation drama of the right kind for the audience has been revived with success. "Nelly; or, The Companions of the Chain," is a blood-and-thunder piece of the old school, full of disguised villains, trap-doors, and mysterious murders. It is not particularly instructive or particularly elevating, but it is utterly harmless in its moral tone, and appears to afford huge delight to the special audience for whom it was written.

### PARIS GOSSIP.

ONE of the most spiritual of Parisian *causeurs* has summed up the Emperor's lengthy speech in four words—"armed peace, liberty suppressed." "The speech," observed a friend to me on Monday night, "reads as if it were intended to be pacific and liberal, but, in my opinion, it is more pacific than liberal." Perhaps the best description of the thing would be that it is doubtful whether the Emperor means peace or not, but that it is certain he does not mean liberty.

You must have observed that peace is the order of the day among Sovereigns and diplomatists. They all want peace, but then they all want something else as well. King William wants peace, and the southern States; Francis Joseph wants peace, and the valley of the Danube; Victor Emmanuel wants peace, and the states of the Pope; Alexander of all the Russias wants peace, and Turkey; and the French Emperor wants peace, and the augmentation of his army of 600,000 men. It is something like Cromwell's advice to his Ironsides, "Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry." Everybody here, except the writers in the *Debats* (who seem struck with mental imbecility) and the bourse people who are bulls, laugh at it all. When financial men hear the King of Prussia chuckling loudly over his unchecked success, and then listen to the Sovereign of France, who asked for the Rhine provinces and Luxembourg scarcely a year back and was refused, saying that the stronger the French army is the more will peace be secure, they conclude that all this is a *mauvaise plaisanterie*. Therefore the Funds do not rise; nay, on that account they go down.

The Emperor again promised measures to free the press and legalise public meetings; but I am afraid that the shrewd portion of this people (who are few, for the *bêtes* among them are numerous) have been led into the inconvenient habit of not believing him. Why, those measures were promised in January last; but they are still only promises. I can tell you what is a fact, though. As between that time and this there never had been so many prosecutions of newspapers; never so capricious an exercise of the prerogative of granting authority to publish or to hold meetings; never so daring a violation by the police of individual liberty. I have from time to time mentioned arrests made upon any or no occasion, and of proceedings against independent journalists. Within the last fortnight eight papers have been prosecuted, and one of them, the *Courrier Français*, has been condemned and a penalty inflicted, not according to law, but upon a mere rule laid down by the appointees of the Crown, without the concurrence of or even communication to the Representative Chamber. What, it is asked, are the Imperial promises in face of these facts? Besides, does the Emperor not say that authority is to be strengthened, and the means of repression augmented? There is one very general opinion entertained, which is that we must have war—not a war on behalf of the Pope, or for the Rhine, but in vindication of the liberties of France. But really, when a plain man hears Frenchmen speak of their liberties, he is inclined to paraphrase the question of the bandman of the Guides when asked to play the "Marseillaise"—"La Marseillaise?" What's that? What are French liberties?

From one learn all. M. Glais-Bizoin, who is a member of the Legislative Body, applied, a few weeks back, for permission to start a newspaper at St. Briac. After due delay he was politely informed by authority that he was at liberty to do so; but on the slight condition that he, who is an opponent of the Government, should not himself be manager, nor chief editor, nor political director: he might supply the money and look after the cashier, but nothing more!

In this way, my dear Mr. Editor, is liberty practised in France at present, when, as M. Troplong tells the Senate, the country can proudly stand before high Heaven with its glorious principles of '89 in one hand and its immortal Codes in the other, not to speak of the "complement" added by Napoleon III. But, if the liberty given by the Emperor be questionable, the liberality of his government (with other people's money) is beyond all doubt. Authentic figures just published show it to have increased the yearly charge on the consolidated debt by 110 millions, and the floating debt by 1000 millions; it has, besides, absorbed the whole accumulations of the previous fifteen years (equal to a capital of 1500 millions); and, finally, that it has raised the annual taxes by 750 millions. How has the money been spent? Some in foreign war and distant expeditions, and some in unbridled luxury; but the bulk on the army and in embellishing Paris and other large cities—that is, it has gone to bribe the discontented labouring classes on the one hand and to bully them on the other. No wonder the Bourse dreads another loan.

The ramour is again current that M. Guizot is about to embrace Catholicism; and his old rival in statesmanship, M. Thiers, still clinging to mundane affairs, is organising his friends in and out of the Legislature for a vigorous opposition—in Imperial language, "unjust resistance."

**THE ANTIBES LEGION.**—The *Riforma*, of Florence, publishes two official documents found on the person of a legionist killed at Monte Rotondo. Every soldier on joining his regiment is furnished with a little book, in which are entered his name, parentage, and condition, his number, and all the incidents in his career until the period of his final discharge from the service. The soldier killed at Monte Rotondo was in possession of two of these parchment-covered pocket-books, which in appearance are exact counterparts the one of the other. From the respective entries it appears that the deceased was a native of Didenheim, near Mulhouse, by name Stephen Hasler, and by trade a bricklayer. On Sept. 25, 1863, he enlisted for seven years as a volunteer in the 33rd Regiment of Foot, and is accordingly represented as bound to service until the date of Sept. 25, 1870. These entries are followed by a printed statement of the penalties incurred by desertion, &c. On reference to the other book, we find the same indications of birth, parentage, and civil condition as in the former case, with the addition of the statement that on May 31, 1866, the man was transferred from the 33rd Regiment of the Line to the Roman Legion, in which he was incorporated with the number 1001, the date of his discharge being specified once more as Sept. 25, 1870. He was therefore still for all intents and purposes a French, and not a Papal, soldier; and, as if to remove any further doubt which might exist with respect to his real condition, we find also registered the form of the oath which he was required to take upon his entry into the Legion. The words are: *Je jure obéissance à la Constitution et fidélité*—to the Pope, of course? no, but—*l'Empereur*.



## Literature.

*The Land of Thor.* By J. ROSS BROWNE, Author of "Yusef," &c. Illustrated by the Author. London: Sampson Low and Co.

Mr. Browne's former writings, "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "An American Family in Germany," &c., are unknown to us, but a reading of "The Land of Thor" induces a wish to make their acquaintance. In a certain way (without making any long laudatory comparison) it is as fresh a book of travels as "The Irish Sketch-book," or "Eothen." Something very grotesque is always turning up in the midst of vivid description and sensible comment; and the author cannot help making of himself a character which is highly comic, but, doubtless, exaggerated and ironical in the extreme. Mr. J. Ross Browne professes to be a Californian gentleman, without much of what comes from the diggings, and he tries the whole north of Europe by the Californian standard, which he constantly boasts to be absolute perfection. Grave people have already been known to have read "The Land of Thor" and to have taken all this professed love of rosydom, drunkenness, and profligacy for stern truth; but people of broader temperament will give Mr. Browne credit for much humour and sarcasm at the expense of his own countrymen, and their many morbid visitors. "The Land of Thor" is made to comprise a little of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the Faro Islands; and in a moderate volume of 540 pages there is little chance of becoming dull in the society of so lively an author and artist as Mr. Browne. But he is discursive, and it is difficult to give an idea of him. Of course he is not to be followed throughout his travels; but it is worth while to notice his observations here and there. On the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow he is astonished at the wonderful powers of eating and drinking displayed by the Russians—officers, elegantly-dressed ladies, and rabble "like himself." But then he remembers that it is the same thing all over the world. "Here, in mid-summer, with a sweltering hot sun, and an atmosphere that would almost smother a salamander, were passengers pulling, blowing, eating, drinking, sweating, and toiling, as if their very existence depended upon keeping up the internal fires and blowing them off again. It is dreadful to see people so hard pushed to live. I really can't conjecture what sort of a commotion they will make when they come to die." Mr. Browne seems to have done the eighteen hours' journey with a simple sandwich and cup of tea, and thinks that a couple more sandwiches would have lasted him fairly as far as the Ural mountains. The Russians "get it nicely" from Mr. Browne. It is "a wild land of fire-baths between the elements, and fiercer between men; where civilisation is ever struggling between Oriental barbarism and European rofligancy." But all Europe gets it. He is ready to concede that just a little too much to drink is taken in many places; and in Scotland there are sufficient temperance societies to warrant the idea that there is cause for them. But there is no serious intoxication on the Continent until you get to Moscow. "The unbidden tears flowed to my eyes as I caught a whiff of the fellow's breath! It was so like the free-lunch breath in San Francisco, and even suggested thoughts of the Legislative Assembly in Sacramento. How delightful it is to see a brother human downright soggy drunk—drunk all over—drunk in the eyes, in the mouth, in the small of his back, in his knees, in his boots, clear down to his toes! How one's heart is drawn towards him by this common bond of human infirmity!" However, he saw "more delightful drinking in Sweden," in really good society; some that would have done credit to any little mining district in California. Tobacco, for smoking and chewing, he found just as prevalent wherever he went; and, indeed, it must be admitted that former travellers have said or written much to the same effect. Stockholm he found "very beautiful—but slow." The pages on Norway are full of interest; and those on Iceland equally so; but the latter has recently been quite exhausted by Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould. We have no space for any specimens of the excellent descriptions and amusing stories which abound in this thoroughly original volume. The author is more than once far too broad and plain-spoken for the English market, as in the ludicrous bathing-scene at Helsingfors; but it is no more possible to be angry with his humour than with that of "Humphrey Clinker." And surely the description of Hans Christian Andersen is far too personal, but otherwise an extremely pleasant picture. The story of the Norwegian post-girl, who drives like lightning on the edges of precipices with one wheel flying in the air, and the embarrassing but hospitable fashion of putting travellers to bed—such pieces and other little flashes of personal anecdote will be heartily relished among more important matters. The book is crowded with woodcuts, beautifully-executed landscapes, and most humorous sketches of life and manners. Despite a little too much of the Smollett element, we must warmly recommend "The Land of Thor" to all not over-prudish readers.

*The Works of William Shakespeare.* The Text revised by the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. Volume IX. London: Chapman and Hall.

This is the concluding volume of Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakespeare, and, being a glossary of uncommon words used by the poet, contains a great variety of illustration. The explanations given throw much light on numerous doubtful passages and enable the reader better to understand and enjoy others which have not generally been deemed difficult at all. This work will be invaluable to the Shakespearean student, and forms a most fitting pendant to Mr. Dyce's admirable edition of the poet's works.

## BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

WE have again upon our table a large batch of books adapted for juvenile readers, for whom publishers seem now to make a point of providing every autumn in a most liberal manner. We devoutly hope that "the young" appreciate the care bestowed upon them, and make the most of the advantages they enjoy in the quantity and variety of the literary parlour placed within their reach. We presume that books of this class are extensively bought for the young, if not by them; otherwise publishers would not continue to issue them; and it therefore follows that if the youth of these days are not both well instructed and well amused the fault lies entirely with themselves. There is evidently no lack of the means within reach, at all events. First in point of order as of merit among the books before us we place

*The Story Without an End.* From the German of CAROVE. By SARAH AUSTIN. With illustrations printed in colours, after drawings by E. V. B. (London: Sampson Low and Co.) This book is equally beautiful in point of literature and art. "The Story Without an End," which has gained great and deserved popularity in the original German, is a most delightful poem in prose, and has received a fittingly poetic English dress from Mrs. Austin. It is an allegory, and an allegory of the most charming kind; for it exhibits nature in those phases of her works where birds, and insects, and flowers, and dewdrops, and streams, and woods, and so forth, play the most prominent parts; and all clothed in the simplest and yet the most elegant language. And the illustrations are worthy of the text, for they are generally coloured in strict accordance with nature's self, and have been printed with marvellous skill by Messrs. Leighton Brothers. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say that the plates in this volume are the best specimens of colour-printing we have ever seen, and it has chanced that we have had the considerable experience in that very difficult branch of art. The volume, too, is elegantly and chastely bound, with inlaid ivory title; and is certainly, in every respect, a "thing of beauty," and ought to be "a joy for ever" to all who are lucky enough to obtain a copy. As we are not given to lavishing indiscriminate praise, we have sought diligently to find a flaw in this pretty book; and, though the task was difficult and the fault after all is but a small one, we think we have discovered a blemish, and must point it out. The plate facing page 17 is an illustration depicting two evil-speakers, the mouse and the lizard. The latter is all right, green and yellow; but the mouse, while described as grey in the text, is black in the plate.

Now we have, in white mice and abundance of grey ones; but we are as yet strangers to the black variety; and, in fact, this specimen is more suggestive of a mole than a mouse. But perhaps our education has been neglected as to the natural history of the mouse; and therefore we will not insist on the objection to a black mouse; but the text says this particular animal was grey, and therefore grey it ought to have been. This, we repeat, is only a slight blemish; but it is something to be able to find even so trifling a fault in a book otherwise so perfect as Mrs. Austin's version of "The Story Without an End," which we advise book-presents to buy and all children who are allowed a choice to select. The volume will be sure to delight and instruct, as well as stimulate to further inquiry in the great field of beauty and knowledge to which it is a fitting introduction.

*Every Boy's Book: A Complete Encyclopedia of Sports and Amusements.* Edited by EDMUND ROUTLEDGE. (London: Routledge and Sons.) This, as its title implies, is a book especially designed for boys, and to them will be invaluable. It contains descriptions of every sort of game, with rules for playing, and more than six hundred illustrative engravings. We have likewise a chapter on domestic pets, and instructions how to rear and treat them; together with information as to handicrafts, natural magic, conjuring, and so forth. It is, altogether, an excellent book for boys; and with it in their possession they need be in no difficulty as to devising innocent and healthful recreations.

*Sea Fights, from Sluys to Navarino.* By Mrs. R. VALENTINE. With Illustrations. (London: Frederick Warne and Co.) In this neat little volume we have a sort of outline of British naval history from 1340 to 1827. We have also a preliminary chapter on the state of naval matters "under Alfred," followed by descriptions of every important sea fight in which the Navy of England was concerned, from Edward III.'s victory off Sluys to the destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarino. A more interesting book could scarcely be placed in the hands of the young, or one more likely to whet their appetite for further information on that most interesting of all national themes to an English man or boy—the history of the British Navy. Although the authoress says that her "little book makes no pretension to be even an abridgement of our naval history," she has contrived to convey, in a most agreeable manner, a large amount of useful information, which will not only, as we have said, excite a desire for more, but stimulate our youth to emulate, and if possible excel, the deeds by which the naval supremacy of England has been achieved and maintained in by-past times. With such incentives as this little book supplies, we need not, we think, be in any fear that the "meteor flag of England" will ever be lowered upon the ocean. "Sea Fights" is calculated to inspire more real manly and patriotic sentiment than hundreds of the mandarin "goody-goody" books which some authors delight to concoct for the young.

*The Children's Picnic, and What Came of It.* By EMILIA MARRYAT NORRIS. With Illustrations by Augusta Maryat. (London: Griffith and Farran.) This is a book of a very different character from the above, although the names on the title-page suggest reminiscences of some of the pleasantest sea-stories in our language—those of the late Captain Maryat. In "The Children's Picnic" we have no "stirring accidents by flood," and only those by field which are caused by the tricks of a couple of nasty, ill-disposed, mischievous boys—a theme which, though pretty well exhausted, has been invested with a certain degree of freshness, if not much vigour, by Mrs. Maryat Norris, and pleasantly illustrated by her sister (we suppose), Miss Augusta Maryat.

In *Barford Bridge; or, Schoolboy Trials*, by the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, M.A., and *The Boys of Bechwood*, by Mrs. ELOHART (London: Routledge and Sons), we have accounts of schoolboy life, with its pranks, scrapes, fights, games, wickedness, and merits, all very pleasantly delineated; the only fault to which that we, who now rank among the grave and reverend seniors, can find is that there is a little too much of them. That, however, may not be a fault with boys; and so to them, if they care to read of, rather than enact, such performances as those recorded by Mr. Adams and Mrs. Elohart we commend these books heartily. One satisfactory feature of both works is that most of the characters introduced are improved in the course of the story, and finish off better fellows than they began.

*Edwin's Favour*, by the Rev. E. MONRO, M.A. (London: Strahan), is a very pretty little story illustrative of a boy's love for a pet squirrel, as well as general kindness of heart, which latter quality leads the hero to sacrifice his favourite in order to obtain the means of doing a kindness—a lesson very necessary to be learnt by the young, and here very agreeably taught. The book is nicely illustrated, and is uniform in binding and general get-up with "Lilliput Levée" and "The Washerwoman's Foundling," recently noticed in these columns.

*A Bushel of Merry-Thoughts*, by WILHELM BUSCH, described and ornamented by HARRY NORRIS (London: Sampson Low and Co.), is full of very merry thoughts indeed, quaintly pictured and humorously described. Among other things, it tells the story of the "Naughty Boys of Corinth," who teased the cynical and tub-inhabiting sage Diogenes, from which it appears that "boys were boys" in those remote times as well as in these enlightened—or degenerate—days, and that "life in a tub" was not more quiet or agreeable then and there than it would be here and now. The figures are a little "wooden," and suggest Nuremberg toys as models, but they are not bad delineations for all that.

*Upside Down; or, Turn-over Traits*, from original sketches by the late WILLIAM MCCONNELL, with illustrative verses by TOM HOOD (London: Griffith and Farran), is a collection of very ingenious pictures, with appropriate and clever rhymes, which will be sure to please and amuse the nursery. On looking at the book proper side up, you have, for instance, a pretty young lady, "as gentle as a deer," which, on turning the page upside down, you find she has become. The same device is carried on through a variety of other subjects, most of which are very happily managed, the figure seen when the picture is looked at one way being generally completely lost when reversed. Some of the sketches are not so effective in this way as others, but all are good, and the result of turning the page is invariably ludicrous and amusing.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—From the side of an ox, a year old, belonging to Mr. Simon Harvey, farmer, Newhouse, Hounston, in the parish of Sandwick, was lately extracted a whip-handle, which was 1½ in. long and 2½ in. in circumference. Festerling took place, and a short part of the handle made its appearance. The wound from which it was drawn is 4 in. from the backbone, and between the third and fourth false ribs. The probability is that the handle slipped down the throat when the ox was chewing the lash, as there are no teeth marks on it. The animal is in a thriving state, and does not seem to be the least affected by the peculiar passage of the whip-handle.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.—A conference of the Congregational body was held on Wednesday afternoon at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering their position in reference to the question of national education. Mr. Samuel Morley presided. After a long discussion, in which many influential Congregationalists took part, a resolution was passed declaring the conviction of the conference to be that the education of the young can best be reconciled with the rights of conscience and civil liberty if left to the action of the supporters of schools, and not to that of public authority; declaring that aid given to schools should be awarded impartially, and pledging the meeting to use its best endeavours to secure a modification of the Minutes of Council in harmony with the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1868.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—On the very day when the Franco-Papal troops were fighting the Garibaldini, Nov. 3, Cardinal Antonelli issued a circular to the agents of the Roman Court in foreign parts. This document contains a fierce denunciation of Garibaldi and the Italian Government, which is characterised now as the "Sardinian," now as the "Medmontese" Government. The Cabinet of Florence is charged with being an accomplice of Garibaldi, and indirect agent in a brutal aggression. He denounces the entry of the Royal "Medmontese" troops as an additional outrage, and asserts that the Holy Father was astonished that a Government which had usurped three-fourths of the States of the Church should allow the remains to be assailed by the revolution. Thankful for the generous aid of the French, he winds up by recording a solemn protest against the Italian Government.

## THE FORGER OF THE PASCAL AND NEWTON LETTERS.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER has published the following in reference to the Newton-Pascal controversy, which has recently caused so great excitement in philosophical circles in France:—

As the French Academy of Sciences is now convinced that the Pascal and Newton letters are forgeries, it has become an object of interest to discover the name of the forger, the time when he executed his work, and the motives by which he was influenced. That M. Pierre Desmaizeaux, a Frenchman resident in London, was the author of these forgeries will appear from the following considerations:—

1. Desmaizeaux resided in England between the years 1692 and 1745, the year of his death. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was intimately acquainted with Newton and with the leading scientific men of the day. He was a contributor to the "General Directory," as is stated in the preface to that work, and he possessed that knowledge of physical science which appears in the correspondence between Pascal and Newton.

2. Desmaizeaux's work entitled "Recueil de Diverses Pièces, &c., par Leibnitz, Clark, and Newton," several portions of which appear in the forged letters of Newton, connect him in a peculiar manner with the forgery.

3. Desmaizeaux is the most important personage in the fabricated documents—the hero in the romance so ingeniously composed to transfer the discoveries of Newton to his countryman. He is himself the author of six of the letters published by M. Chazelles, and no fewer than nine are addressed to himself by some of the most distinguished writers of the day.

4. Desmaizeaux's poverty adds to the evidence of his being the forger. He lived chiefly by his writings. He was employed by Dutch booksellers to send them literary news from England. In a letter to a nobleman, in 1732, he states "that he was reduced to a pension on the Irish Establishment, which brought him in £40 a year." "After forty years' stay in England, and in an advanced age, I find myself and family destitute of a sufficient livelihood, and suffering from complaints in the head and impaired sight by constant application to my studies."

5. Desmaizeaux's character, both in its religious and moral aspect, was quite consistent with his criminality as a forger and a systematic lander of Newton. "He was a great man," says Mr. Disraeli, "with those who are pleased to be called Free-thinkers, particularly with Mr. Anthony Collins, and collects passages out of books for their writings." Anthony Collins, who was a great friend of Locke, placed such confidence in Desmaizeaux that he bequeathed to him eight octavo volumes of his manuscripts, "in order," as Disraeli says, "that they might be secured from the common fate of manuscripts." "In an unguarded moment, however, he relinquished this precious legacy of the manuscripts, and accepted fifty guineas as present" from Mrs. Collins, who, it is supposed, threw them into the fire.

6. A large portion of the forged correspondence, embracing 120 letters from Newton, and eighty-eight letters and notes of Leibnitz, was in Desmaizeaux's house at the time of his death, in 1745, and either he himself or his family sold it for £800 to a celebrated collector of manuscripts.

During the interval between 1734 and 1740 he had, no doubt, good employment as a contributor to the "General Directory," and it is therefore probable that he spent the last five years of his life in the difficult work of composing the Pascal and Newton Correspondence. That his motive was to calumniate Newton, who was his friend, and exalt Pascal, who was his countryman, is by no means probable. In 1733, two years before his death, he had, as Disraeli tells us, "procured his pension to be placed on his wife," and there can be little doubt that his crime against Newton, like his crime against Collins, had no other object than to make a provision for his family.

THE TERMS OF PEACE offered by Brazil to Paraguay have been published. Only two of the clauses are important—that Lopez shall exile himself, and that Paraguay shall limit her army by treaty to the number required for internal order. Lopez, who has not yet sustained a defeat, rejects both.

THE POPE AND THE WOUNDED GARIBALDIANS.—A letter from Rome says:—"The Pope, in visiting the hospital of the wounded, a few days back, was invited by the superior of the Sisters of Charity to enter a ward in which were several Garibaldians under treatment, and he addressed some words to them. Among those wounded were Count Coloredi d'Udine and M. Carroli, brother of the Colonel of that name killed at Aspromonte. The latter replied to his Holiness in the boldest and strongest language. However, at the moment in which his Holiness was going out, M. Carroli apologised for the emotion he had not been able to overcome at the recollection of his brother having been killed by the Swiss carabiniars. This incident caused some emotion, and the apostrophe launched at the Pope by the wounded Garibaldians is still a subject of conversation."

HOW COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS ARE CAUSED.—The following exposure of the practice of colliers was made at an inquest at Hanley, Staffordshire, on the body of a man whose death had resulted from an explosion in the Boteslow Colliery, near that town:—Wm. Sergeant, timekeeper, and son of the charter-master, said:—I went down at six in the morning on the day of the explosion. I served candles out at the bottom of the pit. We serve out candles before we receive any report as to the state of the pit. On that morning I got no report from anybody. During the whole of the morning I heard nothing about gas. William Perry, the night fireman, swore to having reported an unusual quantity of gas when he came up on the morning of the explosion. Samuel Dawson, one of the day firemen, in the course of his evidence, said:—I took no steps to remove the gas, but I reported it to Gough, the underground manager. I used a naked light. Robert Gough swore that, when he heard of the gas having increased, he waited for Mr. Lancaster, in order that he might be authorised to order the use of lamps. He received the authorisation; told Sergeant that lamps must be used, and heard Sergeant tell Dawson to get lamps. If later in the day he had found the men using candles, he should have summoned them. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Griffiths and Dawson, two of the firemen.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE AT COLSTERWORTH.—The following is portion of a letter which has been addressed to the editor of the *Grantham Journal*. The circumstances recorded speak for themselves:—"I deem it right that the public should be made acquainted with the circumstances connected with a funeral which took place at Colsterworth on Tuesday last. The child of Mr. and Mrs. Maddison having died, application was made to the Rev. Mr. Mirehouse, Rector of Colsterworth, for the interment, when he refused, not only to have the bell tolled on the occasion, but also to admit the remains of the child into the church according to the usual custom, on the ground, I understand, that the child had not been baptised by a clergyman of the Church of England, but by a Wesleyan minister. Under these circumstances a request was presented to me by the friends of the deceased that I would read the funeral service over the remains, in the Wesleyan chapel. Reluctant to take such a step, unless absolutely necessary, I waited personally on the Rector, to inquire if what I had heard of his unwillingness properly to bury the child was correct; but he received me very ungraciously, and refused to give me any answer. I therefore went to the Wesleyan chapel and conducted a service with the parents and friends who had assembled together; after which we repaired with the corpse to the churchyard, but found the gates closed against us. There we waited for some time, when the Rector sent to demand the certificate of baptism, which was at once produced; but, instead of immediately ordering the gates to be opened, he kept the procession still standing without until the mother of the deceased child fainted in the street; and not until much confusion and suspense had been created was the procession admitted. Ultimately, however, the Rev. gentleman consented to read the service over the grave (not in the church), which he did, but in a style which I shall not attempt to describe further, than to say that it was shocking to the feelings of devout and right-minded hearers. Considerable excitement was produced in the village by this strange occurrence, which not only intensified the grief of the bereaved parents, but likewise moved with indignation the minds of others who witnessed it."

COUNTRY WORKHOUSES.—The adjourned meeting of the Workhouse Infirmary Association, which has recently given attention to the treatment and condition of the sick poor in provincial workhouses, was held, on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Ernest Hart, Wimpole street. The Rev. Harry Jones presided. Letters were read by Mr. Ernest Hart from several members of Parliament, each of whom expressed readiness to assist the association in the House of Commons. A letter was also read from Lord Shaftesbury, who said that nothing could be worse than the condition of some of our country workhouses. The gentlemen present held a long conversation respecting the infirmaries at Westminster and Clifton, which have been recently described in the *British Medical Journal*, and it was resolved that the Poor-Law Board should be communicated with and requested to order a full and impartial inquiry in each case by an independent inspector, the district inspector having, it was stated, made an inquiry into a charge against himself of alleged negligence. It was also resolved that questions should be asked in Parliament respecting the conduct of poor-law inquiries. It was stated that reports had been made to the Poor-Law Board respecting the shocking condition of country workhouses, of which reports no use had yet been made. An independent member of Parliament was asked to move for these reports and for correspondence respecting them, as well as for all reports of poor-law inspectors during the past two years. The documents to be asked for will, it is said, contain some extraordinary revelations. Mr. Ernest Hart reported that when the association effected the reforms in the London workhouse infirmaries last year the public were requested to subscribe no more funds, as the operations of the association, by being carried on by an honorary staff, then entailed no very great expense, and the funds then subscribed were ample. Now, however, the balance of those funds was nearly exhausted, and, in order to cover the cost of carrying on operations in the country, it was resolved to ask for further subscriptions. It was further agreed to ask the Earl of Carnarvon to be permanent chairman. The proceedings then concluded.



**GENERAL MENABREA.**  
We have already placed before our readers such particulars as are known of the political career of the new Italian Premier, and in connection with the accompanying Portrait it may be stated that General Menabrea is still very unpopular in Italy. His despatch of the 7th inst. to M. Nigra, at Paris, has not caused that satisfaction which it might have done had there been more confidence in the present Cabinet and less ill-humour in the country. At first sight, and taken in conjunction with the note in the *Moniteur* of the 12th, it should encourage fresh hopes, for it plainly declares the temporal power incompatible with the tranquillity and welfare of

the kingdom of Italy, and urges a prompt solution of the Roman question. But there is no faith in what is called in Florence the Cabinet of Humiliation, and only a few optimists gather hopes from the declarations of the Menabrea despatch. People were at first struck by the independence of its tone, and the *Italia* was enchanted to find the temporal power condemned by a Minister of such moderate and conservative opinions. It perhaps also derives comfort from the *place* of the Imperial Government, as given by the note in the *Moniteur*. But stronger and less suspicious assurances are needed to convince the Italians that the Emperor, satisfied with the buffet inflicted on the Democratic party, with the captivity of his enemy Garibaldi, and

liberty. All those might be secured to him, and Italy at the same time be fully satisfied. It is no new idea, but has been repeatedly put forward, especially of late, in the Paris *Times*, that to the Pontiff should be given the independence and responsibility of the highest imaginable diplomatic position. He might have his Court, his palaces, his parks, his churches, even his port, where he should be beyond all interference. Independent as the greatest earthly Sovereign, sacred as an ambassador from Heaven, All this, and more, if possible, any Italian Government, no matter whether its head were Cavour or Ricasoli, Rattazzi or Menabrea, would gladly grant him. The one point on which the Italians are inflexible, and which they



ENTRY OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE INTO ROME.

will never give up, is that no portion of the nation, however small, no town or village, however few its houses and scanty its inhabitants, shall be under the temporal government of priests.

**LATE EVENTS IN ITALY.**

**THE PAPAL TROOPS AT MONTE ROTONDO.**  
We have already published some particulars referring to our illustrations of the recent events in and about Rome, and our Engravings this week are taken from sketches of some of those scenes which have marked the course of events during the unsuccessful attempt of Garibaldi to gain possession of the Eternal City. Of course, the two most striking occurrences have

been the battle of Monte Rotondo, in which the insurgents gained a decided advantage over the Papal troops; and the later and more important conflict, which decided the entire movement, at Mentana. But for that victory at Monte Rotondo, the affair at Mentana would perhaps never have been necessary; but the defeat of the Papalini not only cheered the volunteers, but caused the Roman Zouaves to turn since, and, aided by the French troops, armed with the Chassepot guns, have contrived, as they think, to wipe out the stain of the first engagement. It is pretty evident that they felt disgraced by their defeat, for the most absurd exaggerations of the strength of the Garibaldian force have been reported to account for it. Monte Rotondo is a strongly-fortified

place, like an eagle's nest, on the summit of a mamelon, which commands a group of surrounding hills twenty-six miles south-west of Rieti. To guard this place it is declared that there was a garrison composed of only 300 of the Antibes legion, 200 gendarmes, dragoons, and artillerymen, with three pieces of artillery and abundance of ammunition. The attack took place on the side towards Rome, and the insurgents were fighting for two days before the place could be taken, the vigour of the attack and the defence being indicated by the fact that they charged seven times with the bayonet and could only penetrate into the town after having burnt down the gate with a ton of brimstone. This is one of the reports; but there are many variations: the attacking force being stated to consist of 5000 Garibaldians against 250 men and two guns; but then, again, the

Italian party declare that six guns were taken, only one of which was spiked. Curiously enough, too, it was declared that Garibaldi had made 400 prisoners, a remarkable feat, when only 250 men were engaged on the opposite side, who, after using up their ammunition, spiked their guns, and as a rider to these was that 300 men were sent to rescue the prisoners, but came back again when they heard of the strong insurgent force. The one fact which may be accepted as undoubted is that a large number of the wounded legion re-entered Rome after the engagement by way of the Porta Pia, and that the Antibes soldiers came wearily back after their defeat in a very cowed and disorderly manner; as may be seen from the accompanying illustration.



DISARMING THE GARIBALDIANS AFTER MENTANA.

After the victory at Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi advanced to Cecchina having run a very great risk on his way at Gratioli, which he had heard was abandoned, but where some of the Papalini still remained, and let fly with their revolvers at the General and his staff. Nobody was wounded, however, and the camp was established at Cecchina, when the intelligence of the French occupation was brought to the General. There had been so many contradictory reports in Rome, that this intelligence might well have seemed doubtful, and it is pretty certain that even in the city itself no lodgings were provided for the army of occupation until almost the last moment.

We all know the events which followed this occupation, however; and, various as have been the accounts, it is now definitely admitted that the Chassepot and the French legions gained Mentana from the ill-armed, half-naked, and nearly starving insurgents. In his narrative, entitled "The Last Hours of the Day of Mentana," quoted in our last week's Issue, Dr. Bertani tells the tale. He was first informed of the arrival of the French by the precision of the sudden fire of musketry, the sound of which reminded him of a pendulum clock running down. He knew at once that it was from the Chassepot. There is no need for us to repeat here the account of the battle. Soon after five the fire around Mentana slackened and finally ceased; then the retreat of the Garibaldians back to Monte Rotondo was ordered, and the main body reached that place at about seven in the evening. At first measures were taken for its defence; but, upon a positive order from Garibaldi, its evacuation commenced. Towards three a.m. on the 4th, the greater part of the volunteers were at Passo di Corese, where they gave up their arms to the Italian troops and recrossed the frontier, to be forwarded to their homes. Five hundred of the Garibaldians, who still held Mentana during the night after the action, had the honour of surrendering on the following morning to a formidable French force. The French officers told the doctor, who had established a hospital in the best way he could, and passed the night in tending the wounded, that the 500 were allowed to remain in order to spare bloodshed, as the place could be taken by assault in the morning. In fact, the next day the remaining Garibaldians found themselves surrounded by the 59th French



GENERAL MENABREA, THE NEW ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER.

Regiment of the Line. There was a parley, and the volunteers obtained an honourable capitulation—the officers to retain their arms, with full liberty for them and their men to recross the Italian frontier. The terms proposed by the Garibaldians, and accepted,

were preceded by a declaration that they yielded to the force of the French army.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ROME.

The arrival of the French regiments was, as has already been observed, almost unexpected until they were actually at the gates—unexpected, that is, by the Roman people—and, notwithstanding the representations of the French and Papal journals, their reception was so remarkably cold that not even the most lively imagination could regard it as expressive of enthusiasm. Of course the arrival of troops in a city which has for days been remarkable for closed hotels, barricaded shops, half-deserted streets, and general fear, anxiety, and suspicion, will be sure to give an air of change and cheerfulness. Then, again, the clergy, who had for a week before kept themselves out of the way of danger, flocked down into the streets at the sound of the fanfare announcing the arrival of their protectors.

The streets were alive, but not gay; for they were alive with black coats, which seemed to come down upon the thoroughfares as though a flight of crows had suddenly alighted. The people, however, were silent and gloomy enough, notwithstanding the representations of the *Moniteur*. The most determined enemies of the intervention, however, admit that it has done some good by putting an end to the species of terrorism which the Papal Government had imposed upon the city. The prisons, crammed with nearly 3000 individuals, arrested for mere precaution's sake by the Pontifical police, are being emptied by order of the French, and it was said that the French officers immediately assumed the political and military dictation, according to their custom, although they do not seem to have interfered with those nameless volunteers (some of them—a group of whom is represented in our Engraving—are called the *Squadiglieri*) who formed themselves into an irregular force to assist the *Antibes* legion in their duties within and without the walls.

RUINS OF THE ZOUAVE BARRACKS.

The destruction of the zouave barrack by a mine was, perhaps, the principal event which occurred during the week before the French occupation; for the disturbances within the city, though they were frequent, were neither well organised nor remarkable for boldness. It appears that this explosion and an affair in the Trastevere were really alarming. The latter is said



RETURN OF PAPAL TROOPS TO ROME AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT MONTE ROTONDO.

to have been at a *dépôt* of arms and Orsini shells in the second floor of a house, the existence of which was made known to the authorities. A detachment of troops went to attack the place, and were fired upon and pelted with shells by about fifty men who were inside.

Two or three zouaves were killed; it is said that a dozen more were wounded. They got in at last and killed fifteen of the besieged (that is the number admitted by the Papal authorities), and about thirty-five prisoners were made. An unlucky man, of whose innocence

there seemed no moral doubt, would have been shot, after a summary trial; but interest was made for him by merchants, bankers, the priests of his parish, and other influential persons. He was chief of the *facchini*, or custom-house porters, and had been known for



THE SQUADIGLIERI, ROMAN VOLUNTEERS ENLISTING FOR THE POPE'S ARMY.



years as a person incapable of giving offence to the Government. The zouave barracks, the ruins of which are represented in our engraving, were the Cosa Serristori, in the Piazza Scosciacavalli, not far from the Vatican. The zouaves were away, except the band and a few men left on barrack-guard. Twenty-five men are said to have been killed by the explosion; and now that the ruins have been cleared and carried to the centre of the square, it is seen that a complete corner of the house, apparently two large rooms on each floor, had been blown down from basement to roof. The tottering fragments of wall which remained had to be removed with caution, lest they should fall upon the workmen; and the windows of the neighbourhood had suffered severely. The adjacent houses seem to have received little other damage; so that probably the mine was not sufficiently charged to throw the fragments of the building far and wide; but several persons who were passing at the time through the narrow street on that side were killed or wounded by the falling rubbish.

#### THE "CHASSE-POUT" AT MENTANA.

The new number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains an article entitled "Les Merveilles du Fusil Chasse-pout," written by M. de Calonne, the editor, who has just returned from Italy. M. de Calonne, after correcting certain topographical errors committed by the *Moniteur*, confirms the statement that Garibaldi was retreating when attacked.

Garibaldi (says the reviewer) warned of the presence of the French flag, understood that his enterprise had failed, and that to persevere with the campaign would only end in a useless effusion of Italian blood. He took the only sensible determination which remained to him—that of withdrawing with his hands behind the lines of the regular army. It has been said that the deputies Crispi, Sinco, Corte, &c., were sent to him to persuade him to recross the frontier, but that their mission failed. But these deputies only reached Garibaldi on the evening of the 3rd—that is to say, after the battle, and I had the opportunity of speaking with them on their arrival. It was therefore Garibaldi himself who of his own accord formed the resolution of conceding to the desire of the King (not to fight the French) and it is all the more important to establish this fact, because the celebrated leader has been represented as in open rebellion against the monarchy.

As to the intention of marching on Tivoli, which has been attributed to Garibaldi, M. de Calonne points out that such a movement would have exposed his flank for two days, and scouts the idea of Garibaldi being such a madman as to court certain disaster. He admits that, on leaving Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi did not take the shortest road to the frontier; but he had strategic reasons for preferring to retreat by Monte Libretti instead of Monte Correse:—

There can be no doubt (continues M. de Calonne) that it was Garibaldi's intention to leave the Pontifical States. On the 2nd he officially informed the Colonel of the 7th Grenadiers of Tuscany, commanding at Passo Correse, that he was going to cross the frontier the next day. The evacuation of the Pontifical territory was commenced on the 1st, and upon that and the following day I saw with my own eyes 5000 volunteers return home. They blocked up the roads and filled the trains. . . . The Italian officers with whom I spoke set down the number of the men who remained with Garibaldi, and who fought on the 3rd, at about 5000. With these facts before us, it is evident that Garibaldi was in full retreat when he was attacked; and that, had we been a little less hasty, we need not have shed a drop of blood.

M. de Calonne blames the *Moniteur* for exaggerating the numbers of the Garibaldians and for diminishing the force employed against them, and then gives a picturesque description of the volunteers in camp. Most of them he found dressed after the fashion of Don Cesar de Bazan—tattered garments and a feather. About half of them were armed with the inoffensive muskets of the Italian National Guard—muskets which cost 10*fr.* when new, and were of every calibre. Those who had no muskets had sticks, lances, or pikes, and M. de Calonne saw one youth armed with a broom-handle, to the end of which he had tied a bayonet. The cavalry numbered some thirty horse, and the artillery, formidable in the columns of the *Moniteur*, consisted of two pieces taken from Garibaldi's yacht, and mounted on little blue carriages, very charming to look at. These guns had originally belonged to the Royal Neapolitan army. No matter what amount of bravery is ascribed to the Garibaldian bands, it is certainly difficult to imagine how they were able to sustain for four hours, as is alleged, a combat against 6000 regular troops, furnished with a formidable artillery, with breech-loaders, and cavalry.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE Grand Duchess of Grolstein is the most popular operatic character of the day, and Mdle. Schneider, its original impersonator, the most popular singer. The reign of the Grand Duchess began with the opening and has not ended with the closing of the French Exhibition. There is scarcely a Sovereign in Europe who did not go to see her when she held her court at the Théâtre des Variétés; and she has now her representative in every great capital. It is a matter of European notoriety, says a contemporary, that the Grand Duchess of Grolstein, being much struck by the appearance of one of her soldiers, named Fritz, promoted him to be first a corporal, then a sergeant, then a Lieutenant, until at last, becoming seriously enamoured of him, she made him a General, and appointed him to the supreme command of her army. Everyone, too, who has been to Paris this year must be aware that Fritz, in the most un military manner, failed to meet the lady's advances in the spirit in which they were meant; and this under the futile pretext that his affections were placed elsewhere. Love, which had caused his rise, also occasioned his fall. The fidelity of General Fritz to Wanda, his betrothed, was displeasing to his Sovereign; and he found himself successively degraded from the rank of General to that of Colonel, from that of Colonel to that of Major, until in the end he stood at his original level, and was once more a full private.

The story bears its moral, but it is by no means a moral story. It is full of improper but amusing details, and it being absolutely necessary to excise the impropriety, something of the amusing character of the original drama has gone with it. Nevertheless, Miss Julia Matthews, the representative of the Grand Duchess at Covent Garden, does her best to keep up her Highness's reputation as an amusing personage; and she sings the lively air in which she declares her passion for soldiers in general and the sentimental air in which she makes known her passion for Fritz in particular (Mdle. Schneider's celebrated "Dites lui") with much spirit and expression. Mr. W. H. Harrison makes a good stolid Fritz. Miss Augusta Thompson, as Wanda, sings and acts with great point; and Mr. Aynsley Cook is highly entertaining as Fritz's persecutor and rival, General Boom—fire-eater and consumer of burned gunpowder in lieu of snuff.

The music of the piece is in Offenbach's best manner. It is lively, rhythmical, and possesses more character than usually belongs to music of so slight a texture. This is the first time that one of Offenbach's buffo operas has been given in England in its complete form. The vocal execution is, on the whole, good; and the efforts of the singers are supported by an excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Betjemann. The piece, too, thanks to the superintendence of Mr. Augustus Harris, is magnificently put upon the stage.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdle. Clara Louise Kellogg is announced to appear, on Saturday (to-night), as the heroine in "Linda di Chamounix."

The last Crystal Palace concert owed much of its interest to the debut of Miss Amy Coyne, a daughter of Mr. Stirling Coyne, the well-known dramatist. Miss Coyne, formerly a pupil of Signor Randegger, has been studying for the last year at Cologne, under Herr Ferdinand Hiller. She has a delicate touch, much fidelity of execution, and plays with good expression. Her most ambitious performance was in Mendelssohn's rondo capriccioso, her most successful in a bourée by Bach. Miss Coyne also executed a nocturne by Chopin, and at the end of each piece was much applauded, and recalled.

THE INSURRECTIONARY COMMITTEE OF ACTION, at Rome, has been discovered, three members of the committee having given information to the police for the sum of 45,000 Roman crowns.

#### THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW FOR 1867.

THE forthcoming annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club is appointed to take place, for the sixth time, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, commencing on Monday, Dec. 9 next, and continuing on the four following days; and now that the ravages of the cattle plague may be said to be completely stamped out, there is every reason to believe that it will be held under far more favourable auspices than on the two preceding occasions.

One new feature of the present year's show has been the enlargement of the galleries for implements, in consequence of the insufficiency of the space, great as it was, previously afforded for the accommodation of applicants in that department. This has been effected by bringing the frontages of the north and south galleries flush with the first row of iron pillars supporting the groins of the circular roof. By this means there is placed at the disposal of the club for letting purposes a number of bays, the spaces afforded by which have been secured by many of the most eminent manufacturers of machinery for the display of their most novel productions. At the same time, however, the area is reduced to a corresponding extent with the enlargement of the galleries. Although this large increase of space has been obtained, not only every appropriation for stands in the galleries, but in the arcade and annexes, have been filled, and large numbers have had their applications rejected for want of still more room. The show of roots and agricultural produce will also be on a much larger scale than usual.

With regard to the arrangements of the club in reference to the cattle and other stock, under the advice of Professor Simmonds—all apprehensions of the cattle plague are now at an end—the committee have determined to carry out the same precautionary measures as were adopted at the shows of 1865 and 1866 in enforcing, both in the transit and in the keep of all cattle entered and admitted to the showyard, the 54th section of the consolidated Orders in Council relative to the cattle plague, and in the use of Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid over the entire area. Nov. 1 was the last day for completing the entries, which are exceedingly numerous, far beyond those of the last two or three years, and include several from her Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's herds, from the Flemish and Home farms of Windsor, and also from his Royal Highness's farm at Sandringham. This might naturally be expected to be the case when the fact is considered that her Majesty's and the Prince's land steward, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, is this year's president of the club. The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Berners, Lord Walsingham, Earl Spencer, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Tredegar, and a large number of distinguished graziers and agriculturists are amongst the contributors of stock. The show will be divided into fifty-six classes—viz., cattle, thirty-four; sheep, eighteen; and pigs, four. The prizes in money amount to £1895—viz., for cattle, £1205; sheep, £570; and for pigs, £120. In addition to these money prizes, there are six silver cups—two of the value of £40, for the best steer or ox and for the best heifer or cow in the cattle classes; three of the value of £20 each, for best pen of Leicester, Otswards, or other long-wooled breeds; best pen of South Down, Hampshire, or Wiltshire Downs; for the best pen of Shropshire, Oxfordshire, or cross breeds; and a silver cup, value £20, for best pen of pigs. There are also three gold medals for breeders of best stock in cattle, and ten silver medals for best pens of sheep and pigs in extra stock, thus making the gross value of the prizes awarded by the club this year reach considerably over £2000, being, with possibly the exception of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the largest award of prizes made by any similar institution in the kingdom.

#### TRADES UNIONS.

THE Council of Amalgamated Trades has recently held a conference, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature to legalise trades union societies. A circular has been issued with the draughts of the measure recommended for the accomplishment of the object specified; and as it explains the provisions of the sections of the proposed Act, and the reasons for their adoption, we give the statement in its entirety:—"The proposed Act of Parliament relating to Combinations and Trades Societies.—It has been thought desirable that the views and demands of the trades societies should be embodied in the precise form of an Act of Parliament. The proposed Act is not intended to meet the various special wants of trade societies; such an Act will no doubt be necessary, and though a work of considerable difficulty, it will be done when the proper time arrives. This Act is a declaration of principle, and an application thereof to the more pressing evils. In the first five sections it deals with the combination laws; it repeals them, re-enacting the most important part, with alterations. It substitutes clear and definite words for the ambiguous expressions which have received such different interpretations. The effect of these five sections will be that no mere combination for trade purposes will be criminal, but that if workmen combine to carry out their purposes by violence to the person or property, by the threat of such violence, or by the threat of the commission of crime, then each will be answerable for such combination. It must be remembered that these combination laws are specially directed against workmen, over and above the ordinary criminal law to which they are liable in common with other citizens. Such laws are right in so far as they tend to suppress excesses, but they are oppressive in that they are restrictive of the right of free association. Therefore they must be altered; and those who framed this Act believe that it effects what is desired—that, while it offers adequate protection against combination by violence or threats, it in no way restricts the right of free association; but, if workmen submit to an exceptional law (making threats penal, which are not penal under any other circumstances)—if they submit because the proper administration of such exceptional law shall be guarded and secured by exceptional precautions. From this point of view, and because prosecutions under these laws are of great importance and often of considerable difficulty, it has been thought right to frame a sixth section, which says that these offences shall only be tried before the superior judges; and, as it has been found impossible under the present system to obtain a jury that is not entirely composed of the middle class, it has been necessary to draw up the seventh, eighth, and ninth sections, which provide that in these cases the jury shall be taken by ballot from the electoral register, if the accused desire; thus drawing the jury from the body of the people, irrespective of their being employers, or unionists, or non-unionists. The tenth section declares that trade societies are legal, and that no society shall be deemed illegal by reason of its rules and penalties being of a restrictive character; so that, though the society will not be constituted a corporate body, it will be a legal society, and in the same position as other collective bodies to which no special facilities have been afforded by the law. The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth sections provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons who steal or embezzle the property of a trade society. Thus, it will be seen that the Act, as a whole, is a declaration of the great principle on which the trade societies exist—namely, complete freedom to combine for all purposes except those forbidden by positive enactment; freedom, not merely from punishment, but from the disabilities which such doctrines as that called 'restraint of trade' have imposed and may still impose. This Act offers no special facilities to trade societies for the enforcing of their contracts or the investing of their funds; but it will emancipate them from the disadvantages to which they are subject and place workmen in the same position as other citizens, with regard to the administration of law and justice." We may add that the punishment for offenders convicted under the third section, which forbids the use of violence or threats of violence for carrying out the purposes of trades societies, is only three months' imprisonment; while imprisonment for two years, and, in aggravated cases, penal servitude for periods ranging from five to fourteen years, are the penalties prescribed for those who embezzle the property of such societies. The punishment of three months' imprisonment for acts of violence committed in carrying out the purposes of trades unions is manifestly inadequate. Nearly all the outrages of which the revelation was made during the late Sheffield Commission would come under this category, and we question whether the man who embezzles £500 or £600 is as guilty or dangerous as the individual who systematically 'ratens' and occasionally blows up his refractory neighbours. The demand that jurors should be balloted for is simply ridiculous, and the concession of it would be a satire on our whole system of criminal judicature. The statement generally, as will be observed, is conceived in a moderate and apparently conciliatory spirit, but it is almost impossible that the measure as it stands, or, indeed, any clause of it, can receive the sanction of the Legislature.

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION.—It is stated that the nomination of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edward James will take place on Monday next, and the poll will be opened on the following day. There are three candidates in the field:—Mr. Jacob Bright, Radical; Mr. Alderman Bennett, Conservative; and Mr. Mitchell Henry, who may be classified as a nondescript Liberal.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday morning New Palace-yard, having been inclosed by an ornamental gilt railing, was opened for carriages. Instead of cabs being allowed to occupy the space as formerly, they will be confined to a double rank opposite the entrance to Westminster Hall, at the extreme end of the inclosure parallel with Bridge-street. By this arrangement the ingress and egress of members' carriages will be unimpeded, and much risk and danger obviated. As usual on the morning of the opening of Parliament, the Yeomen of the Guard proceeded to examine the vaults underneath the Parliament Houses.

RIOT AT SANDHURST.—The cadets of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst have been rioting in the village of Yorktown. They demolished the property in the shops of two Jews (Mr. Broomman and Mr. Ham), damaged the premises of a butcher named Ferguson, and, armed with broomsticks, assaulted a number of people (including an old woman) whom they met in the streets. At one place they attempted to burn a billiard-table, and set fire to the college skittle-alley. They also stopped the service at St. Michael's Church by making boisterous noises. Four or five of the cadets have been dismissed. Various reasons are assigned for the attack on the Jews' houses, the principal of which, in regard to Mr. Broomman, is that, in the capacity of money-lender, he extorted too high a rate of interest.

#### THE LAW OF DISTRAINT.

It is the duty of those who affect to watch over the interests of such as have least power to do so for themselves to begin by removing injustices. It is insolent to talk about affording charity to those who are robbed and oppressed by the same class as the quasi-benevolent. First, refrain from exacting what is not your own; and then, if the humbler party be still incapable of sufficient self-help, indulge the complacency of almsgiving. There are many causes, perhaps removable ones, that thrust the weaker down into the slough of pauperism—the laws made or submitted to by themselves for the supposed protection of labour being the very worst; but among those attributable to the upper, the hitherto governing class, not one is more effectually harmful than the power of distraining for rent. The right is in these times a preposterous pretence. When the land was emerging from the conditions of lordship and serfdom, and it became necessary to fix a certain money value upon the occupation, when the chief property and means of subsistence were in the use of the soil, it was natural that the man who became the very master of his fellows' existence should exact very good security for the price of living. He was the lawmaker, too, and could fix his own rights by statute as well as by agreement, or exact them by custom. He had never any moral claim to this absolute preference, this power to sweep away all in satisfaction of one claim; but might was so much right in those days that it has even held its authority up to this hour. Had there been any right on the other side far better grounded, such as to enable the tenants to distrain upon the landlord for the means of giving them a wholesome supply of water or a sufficient drainage, it would long ago have fallen under disuse or repeal. It was exceedingly convenient to the possessors of estates that they should not have to seek for a method of getting in their debts; that the very poorest, if possessed of any property at all, should be compelled at once to surrender all to their claim; that they should be able to let their estates and houses to the best bidder in amount without too close inquiry as to character or means; that they should have the most open market possible in the way of customers, and the customer the most restricted one in the way of supply.

Let us see how this works now upon the very poor—the poor to whom any habitual extortion is slow, grinding penury, and any sudden loss despair and ruin. The law of distraint has thrown almost all the property in the metropolis tenable by the poor into the hands of the most sordid and grasping class of landlords. When we hear of a proposition forced before a parish board for the drainage of some squalid court in order to render it capable of enduring human habitation, we are sure to find in some one of the members or his immediate friend, perhaps in two or three of the sort, the very parties interested in refusing the expenditure and compelling the endurance of the pest. Who are these men? Speculators who have bought a row or court of rotten houses at low prices on account of the trouble of collection which disgusts ordinary people, and who rely entirely for the security of their usurious return upon this power of distraint. If they had to deal with their tenants upon the natural terms of ordinary credit, or if they had in preference to demand a week's rent in advance, they would never think of making the bargain at all. The possessor would be driven to make his property duly tenable, and to ask from the most respectable persons he could get to inhabit it the rent they could fairly pay upon the security of their character and means. By the abolition of this one exceptional right the rents of all the miserable dwellings in the metropolis and other like town localities would be brought down to their real worth, and the exaction of large returns for the occupation of the human pig-sties would become unheard of.

There are not only speculators who buy; but as some of these are, they are honest and kindly to the speculators who farm. The middleman, in this, as in most other cases, is, by his trade, pre-eminent in heartlessness. He takes up the very trade of grinding the faces of the poor. His profits are large percentages on what is originally too much. He pays more than the property leased is reasonably worth, and he lives by the increase of the overcharge. Of course, he does not, in the general way, affect the character of a highly respectable man. He is not trusted by the landlord upon his probity, or his industry, or his wealth; but upon his skill in screwing, and the mechanical unmovability with which he exercises his art. If he is in arrears, the landlord does not greatly trouble himself; if he fails, the landlord is scarcely disappointed. There are the goods of all the luckless people who have already paid their rent to this professor of extortion, as well as the goods of those who have not; and a distress upon the whole of the little community who hold under the lessee that the landlord has thought fit to deliver them over to, must answer for the default of him whom that landlord, not they, has chosen to trust upon the credit of their property.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

#### THE FENIAN EXECUTIONS.

(From the "Daily News.")

A PAPER has been left at our office purporting to be a copy of a circular addressed to the agents and friends of the Irish Revolutionary Government residing abroad. It is dated Dublin, Nov. 16, and, of course, bears no recognisable signature, but is subscribed in cipher by a person styling himself the "Secretary of External Relations." It begins by giving the views of the body to which the writer is attached respecting the trials at Manchester arising out of the rescue of Kelly and Deasey. The purpose and character of that outrage are thus described:—

In September last two Irish officers, Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasey, while on secret and special service in Manchester, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the civil authorities of that city. As it was of the utmost importance that those officers should regain their liberty at any cost, a plan of rescue was decided upon, and a party of men detailed for the duty. On the 18th of the same month that party attacked a police-van which was conveying prisoners to the gaol, and successfully rescued therefrom the prisoners in question. In forcing open the van it was found necessary to discharge a pistol into the lock, and it happened that the shot killed a police officer who was on duty inside the van. This man's death was not essential to the success of the rescue, and was therefore not specially sought. In fact, his slaying was accidental, and primarily owing to his own honourable fidelity; for he had refused to pass out the key of the door, which would have rendered it unnecessary to resort to the (for him) fatal expedient of firing into the lock. This act of rescue and all its accompanying circumstances was, of course, an offence against the laws of England, although one inappreciable from political motives and a political object. Disregard for the laws by which an oppressor seeks to protect himself is, however, the first and necessary principle in rebellion against that oppressor. The insurgent breaks the law at his peril, the oppressor enforces the law on the same condition. Humanity has stepped in to mitigate the evils which would result from the extreme application of this rule, and in every civilised country insurgents who refrain from all wanton and unnecessary acts of violence are, when captured, treated differently from common law breakers, who act for no political motive. Hitherto the Irish insurgents against England have honourably fulfilled their share of this moral obligation, and neither in Ireland, England, or Canada have they been guilty of any acts with which they can be reproached, although both enemy's life and property have frequently been, and still are, at their mercy. England has not acted with corresponding moderation, but she has hitherto refrained from deliberately putting to death any of her Irish political prisoners. In the case of certain Irishmen condemned to death for the attack upon the van she seems disposed to depart from that practice, and it is not impossible that some of them may be executed on Saturday next at Manchester. She has an undoubted right to do so, but the exercise of that right will leave this Government free to exercise the right and power of retaliation which it amply possesses.

The attack on the police-van, the writer alleges, was successful. "Its probable cost was estimated beforehand, and the actual cost was less than estimated." The writer next proceeds to attack, in language which we need not repeat and which is strangely at variance with the admissions of the prisoners' counsel, the fairness of the trial and the impartiality of the Judges. Coming then to what seems the actual business of the circular, he continues:—

As yet, however, England has not resorted to the open slaughter of Irish political prisoners; but, should she do so, I am instructed to say that, for every judicial assassination she is guilty of, the life of a prominent Englishman will be exacted by this government, and you will point out that upon England must rest the odium of having first inaugurated the policy of assassination in her present struggle with Ireland. Whether the persons to be put to death by England on account of the van incident belong to the Fenian organisation or not, a full measure of retaliation shall be exacted on their behalf in recognition of their claims as Irishmen.

This extract, no doubt, contains the pith of the circular. In the belief that the Queen's Government is too strong to be deterred from doing its duty by threats, and too generous to allow its consideration of the case of the convicts to be prejudiced by the acts of anonymous and irresponsible persons outside their prison walls, we give it publicity.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES AND NAVIES.—At the reopening of the sittings for the Cour des Comptes, Count Casabianca read a report in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her Army of 145,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, 330,000,000*fr.* France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses a sum of 376,587,000*fr.* Hence, if the English Army were as numerous as the French one, it would cost above 1000 millions of francs! The British Navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000*fr.*; the French navy, 122,589,000*fr.* The pay of the British sailor varies between 40*fr.* and 70*fr.*, and that of the French sailor between 22*fr.* and 43*fr.* a year. The equipment of an English sailor costs 10*fr.*, and that of a French one 7*fr.* 50*cs.* The rations of an English sailor cost 45*fr.* per annum, and that of a French one only 35*fr.*



tated nerve, prevents the blood unduly flowing to the seat of injury, thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses.



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One Table-spoonful  
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makes  
Light Pastry.

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Packets,  
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**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
CORN FLOUR,  
Tins, 14lb.  
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CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To obtain extra profit by the sale,  
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**GLENFIELD**  
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